

L 14300-56 EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 SCTB DD/RD
ACC NR: AT6003889

SOURCE CODE: UR/2865/65/004/000/0535/0542

35
B+1

AUTHOR: Pestov, I. D.

ORG: none

2, 44

TITLE: Problem of the excitatory state of the emetic center in motion sickness

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 535-542

TOPIC TAGS: dog, space physiology, vestibular effect, audition, physiologic parameter

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the study was to establish whether extra-labyrinthine mechanisms play a role in motion sickness. Eight dogs weighing 6-14 kg were used, 5 of which had intact labyrinths, and 3 of which had been delabyrinthized either chemically or surgically. Table 1 shows the rotational system used to evoke motion sickness.

Table 1. Some physical characteristics of rotational systems at minimal angular velocity (0°)

RPM	Duration of 1 turn, sec	Maximum angular velocity, $^\circ/\text{sec}$	Mean angular velocity, $^\circ/\text{sec}^2$	RPM	Duration of 1 turn, sec	Maximum angular velocity, $^\circ/\text{sec}$	Mean angular velocity, $^\circ/\text{sec}^2$
10	6	154	+51	14	4.3	216	+101
12	5	185	+74	16	3.75	246	+132

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In some tests animals were placed on vertically oscillating stands (40-52 cycles/min, 35-cm amplitude) at +27° from the horizontal axis once per week for 30 to 90 min. A total of 140 tests were conducted on stands, along with 413 apomorphine tests in which the threshold dosage was found to be 0.02 mg/kg.

It was established that depending on the magnitude and duration of rotation, progressively less apomorphine was required to provoke nausea in intact dogs. At the onset of rotation at 10 rpm, 85% of the threshold dose was required; after 10-20 min of rotation, 50-60% was required; and after 30 min, 40% was required. At 12-16 rpm the excitability of the emetic center increased earlier and more intensely than at 10 rpm.

Of the 3 labyrinthectomized dogs, no. 1 was highly resistant to motion sickness, no. 2 was moderately resistant, and no. 3 was extremely susceptible. The postoperative threshold doses of apomorphine did not differ from the preoperative doses in these 2 dogs. However, at 10 rpm an 80% dose did not evoke nausea in any case. As the magnitude of rotation was increased, it was possible to evoke nausea in dogs no. 1 and 2. For dog no. 3, 12 rpm was sufficient. In this case, paradoxical reactions were noted. While an 80% dose was sufficient to evoke nausea at the onset of rotation, it was ineffective after 30 min. To induce nausea in dog no. 2, 16 rpm were necessary. In this case the reaction was

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ACC NR. AT6003889

also paradoxical in that the positive inducing effect of apomorphine became negative as the duration of rotation increased. In dog no. 1, it was not possible to determine whether there was an extra-labyrinthine influence on nausea since the animal was resistant even to 16 rpm, which was the technical maximum for the system.

In 29 tests where vertical oscillation took place, 3 intact dogs and one labyrinthectomized dog were used. The oscillation was adjusted to correspond to 10 rpm. In the 2 intact sensitive animals, 50-60 % of the apomorphine test dose was sufficient to induce nausea after 10 min. In the third resistant dog, a subthreshold apomorphine dose could only be made to induce nausea with difficulty. In the labyrinthectomized dog, subthreshold doses during oscillation were ineffective and even a 100% dose had a delayed effect (after 20 min).

It was noted that in both intact and labyrinthectomized dogs, when emetic excitability occurred during rotation or oscillation there was a significant decrease of 2 min in the mean values of latent periods of nausea attacks compared to attacks during rest. During rest, the relative number of repeated attacks was unchanged in intact dogs and half as frequent in labyrinthectomized dogs.

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ACC NR: AT6003889

In 136 cases of nausea, the pulse rate in the preattack period increased to 260 beats/min on the average. The mean quadratic deviation was + 25.5/min, and the probability of attacks at pulse rates below 250 beats/min was 0.15. In 103 cases, when apomorphine did not evoke nausea, but pulse increases still occurred, the value was 215 beats/min with a mean quadratic deviation of + 36/min and a probability factor for rates below 250/min of 0.62. It was concluded that when it is necessary to establish whether nausea is occurring, these indices help in the diagnosis. Orig. art. has: 1 table, and 2 figures. [ATD PRESS: 4091-F]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 006

PC

Card 4/4

PESTOV, I.D.

Excitation of the vomiting center in motion sickness. Probl.
kosm. biol. 4:535-542 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

L 8811-65 EWG(j)/EWG(r)/EWT(1)/FB(r)-3/EWG(v)/EWG(a)/EWG(c) Pb-5 AMD/
ACCESSION NR: AP4045402 Pb-4 DD S/0216/64/000/005/0690/0694

AUTHOR: Pestov, I. D.

S

TITLE: The influence of interoceptive afferentation on excitability
of the emetic center during motion sickness

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskaya, no. 5, 1964,
690-694

TOPIC TAGS: motion sickness, emetic center, rotation, dog, abdominal
receptor, vestibular analyzer, labyrinth, labyrinthectomy

ABSTRACT: To study the role of abdominal interoceptive afferentation
during motion sickness, 5 intact and 3 labyrinthectomized dogs
were subjected to various rotational velocities (around their
central axes) and to the administration of apomorphine and novocaine
in 125 tests. Apomorphine was used to estimate emetic excitation,
and novocaine was used to anesthetize organs of the abdominal region.
The duration of rotation varied from 30 to 90 min, and dogs were
tested once per week. Animals exhibiting various resistances to

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ACCESSION NR: AP4045402

motion sickness were employed. It was found that emetic excitability occurred at 10 rpm in intact dogs even when they were given intra-peritoneal anesthesia (20—40 cm³ of 0.5% novocaine) and that progressively smaller doses of 0.05% apomorphine were needed to provoke response as a function of the velocity and duration of rotation. However, in dogs lacking labyrinths, 10-rpm rotation and subthreshold doses of apomorphine did not induce vomiting. At 12, 14, and especially 16 rpm, emetic excitability was observed even at the onset of rotation and decreased with duration. This effect was not observed in intact dogs. The authors therefore concluded that emetic excitability in dogs lacking labyrinths was due to extra-labyrinth afferentation from abdominal receptors. By intraperitoneally injecting these dogs with novocaine, they were able to establish that motion sickness is not only due to vestibular afferentation. However, the lack of protective action by novocaine in intact dogs at 10 rpm indicates that the vestibular apparatus does play a role in emetic excitability. Orig. art. has 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

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L 8811-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4045402

SUBMITTED: 03 Nov 63 ATD PRESS: 3107 ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: LS NO REF Sov: 005 OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

PESTOV, I.B.

Effect of interoceptive afferentation on the excitation of the vomiting center in motion sickness. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. Biol. no. 5:690-694 S-0 '64.

L 64068-65 EEG-2/EWG(j)/FSS-2/EWG(r)/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/EEC(k)-2/EWG(v)/EWA(s)/ENG(c)
TT/DD/RD

UR/0216/65/000/004/0491/0499

629.195.2:612.1:612.2

ACCESSION NR: AP5017761

629.195.2:612.1:612.2

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, P. V.; Ioskresenskiy, A. D.; Kas'yan, I. I.; Maksimov, D. G.;
Pestov, I. D.; Chekhonadskiy, N. A.

TITLE: Reaction of the cardiovascular and respiratory systems of cosmonauts
to orbital flight in Voskhod-1 57

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskaya, no. 4, 1965, 491-499

TOPIC TAGS: space physiology, cardiovascular system, cardiology, respiratory
system, manned space flight, astronaut

ABSTRACT: Under normal conditions there is a close relationship between cardiovas-
cular and respiratory reactions. Consequently, it was desirable to study
changes in EKG and seismocardiogram (SKG) indices relative to changes in the
time characteristics of pneumograms during the Voskhod-1 flight. The results
of these investigations are given in the following figures:

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L 64068-65

ACCESSION NR: AFS017761

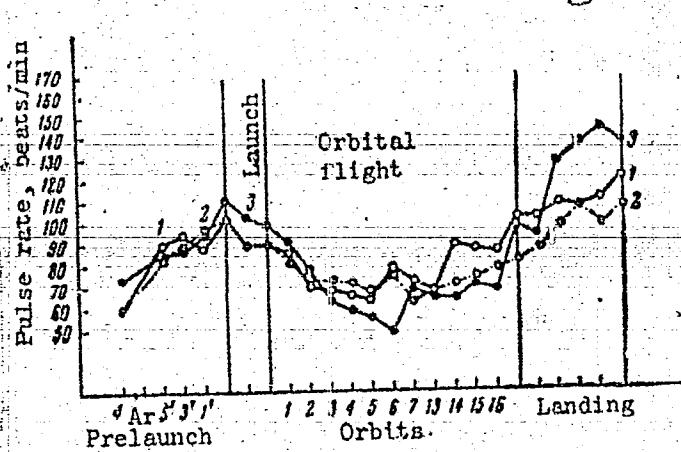


Fig. 1. Dynamics of mean pulse rate values of the cosmonauts during various periods

1 - V. M. Komarov; 2 - K. P. Feoktistov; 3 - B. B. Yegorov.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5017761

Table 1. Dynamics of the respiration rates of cosmonauts prior to and during the flight (mean values, cycles/min)

Cosmonauts	Day be- fore flight	Prelaunch 4 hr before	Launch 5 min before	Orbits					Land- ing	
				1st	3rd	6th	13th	16th		
V.M. Komarov	10	18	23	15.8	16.8	19.1	21.8	17.1	18.2	20.1
K.P. Feoktistov	18	21	20	24.5	19.4	18.4	19.3	15.5	15.0	17.4
B.B. Yegorov	14	18	27	33.5	26.8	23.1	16.9	20.4	20.4	25.2

The data showed that pulse and respiratory dynamics, as well as electrocardiogram and seismocardiogram indices, had some individual peculiarities but generally did not differ from analogous preflight data. This indicated that there was no real cardiovascular or respiratory disruption as a result of the

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ACCESSION NR: AP5017761

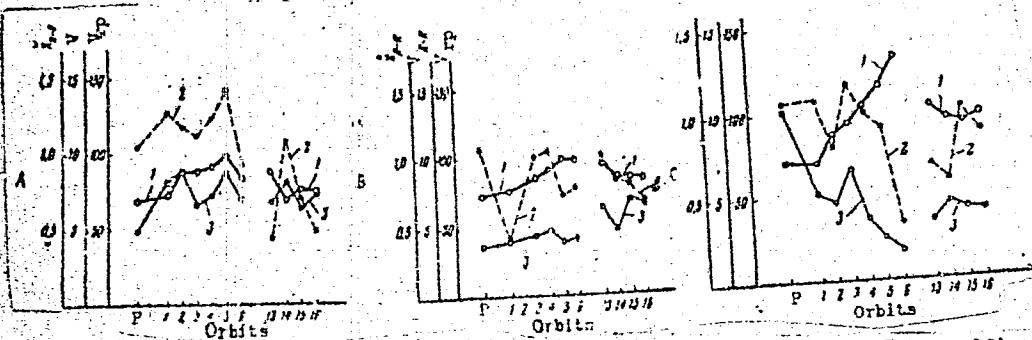


Fig. 2. Relationship of mean values of the EKG R-R interval, coefficients of variation R-R, and respiratory pauses (rp) during various flight periods

A - V. M. Komarov, B - K. P. Feoktistov, C - B. B. Yegorov; 1 - mean value of the EKG R-R interval (X_{R-R} , sec); 2 - coefficient of R-R variation (V_{R-R} , %); 3 - coefficient of respiratory pause variation (V_{Rp} , %). P - Prelaunch.

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L 64-68-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017761

Table 2. Relationship of cosmonaut pneumogram time characteristics
during the flight

Cosmonauts	Index	Orbital periods of measurement									
		P	1	2	3	4	5	6	13	14	15
V. M. Komarov	Inhale X	1.07	1.07	1.12	1.10	1.18	1.28	1.12	1.18	1.08	1.10
	V ₁	24.7	30.7	10.1	23.2	28.5	30.5	27.4	16.5	42.3	29.1
	Exhale X	0.82	0.85	1.02	1.28	1.44	1.54	1.37	0.96	1.30	1.45
	V ₁	32.7	33.0	36.7	43.8	40.8	25.3	22.1	27.8	26.3	41.8
	Pause X	1.42	2.17	1.74	1.71	1.84	2.40	0.95	1.20	1.37	1.12
	V ₁	40.4	81.8	87.1	66.0	72.6	86.0	68.9	67.1	79.6	63.3
K. P. Feoktistov	Inhale X	1.01	0.93	—	0.84	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.82	0.79	0.70
	V ₁	20.1	23.7	—	22.0	24.3	19.6	21.4	41.7	25.1	24.8
Table 2 continued on Card 6/8											

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L 64068-65

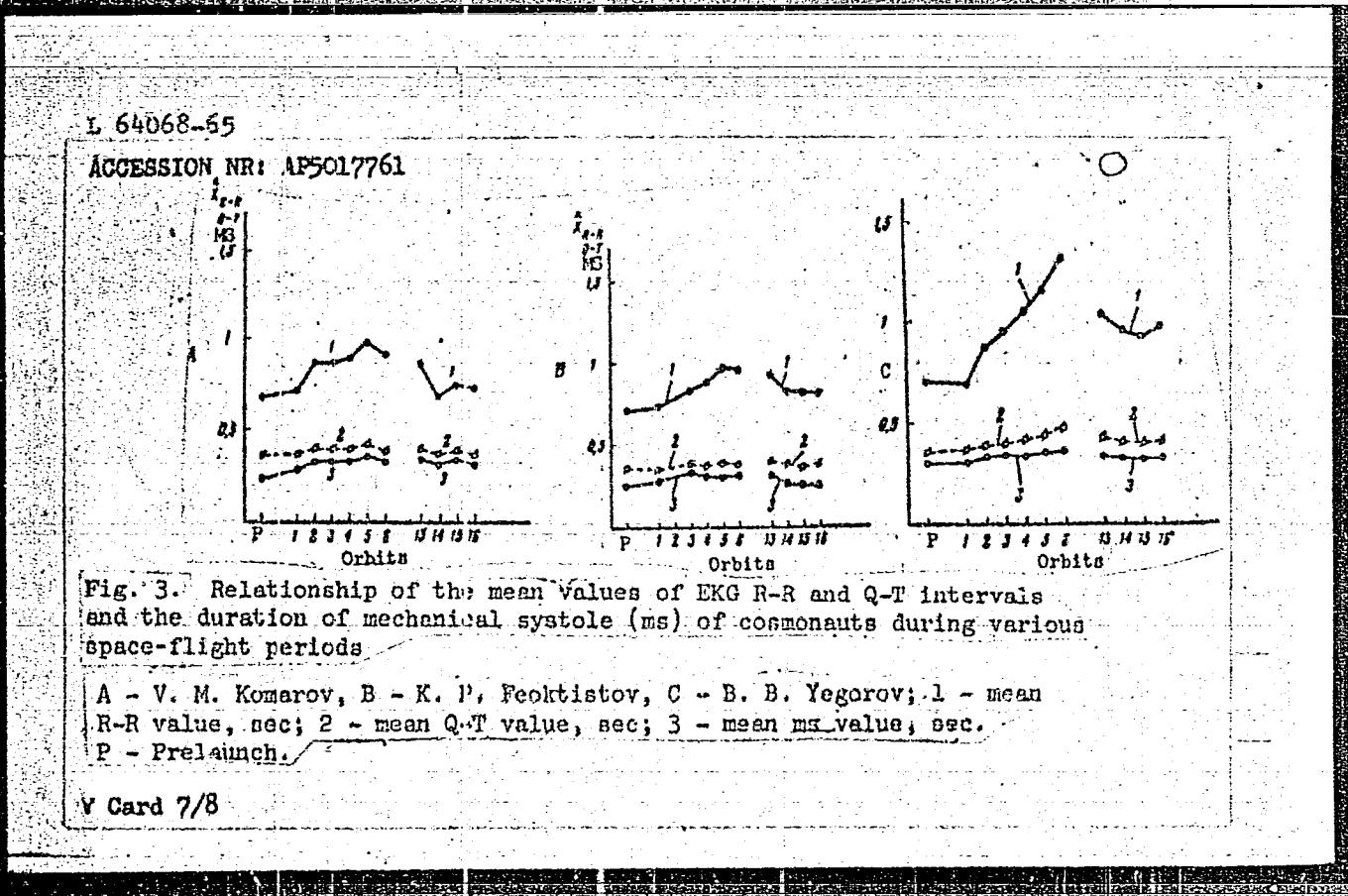
ACCESSION NR: AIP5017761

Continuation of Table 2 from Card 5/8

		Exhale X	0.81	0.86	--	0.84	0.81	0.87	0.78	1.10	0.87	0.81	0.87
		V ₁	14.1	31.2	--	24.0	31.2	33.3	28.7	33.7	36.2	28.6	19.9
		Pause X	0.99	1.25	--	1.69	1.99	1.45	1.58	2.54	1.96	2.14	2.39
		V ₁	36.3	38.8	--	43.2	46.2	38.3	40.0	61.1	48.0	66.2	64.1
B. H.		Inhale X	0.69	0.70	0.83	0.70	0.94	0.95	1.30	1.10	1.06	1.00	1.03
		V ₁	27.3	23.2	18.2	18.1	16.4	16.4	3.3	12.7	14.4	16.2	12.3
		Exhal X	0.82	0.88	1.08	0.89	1.04	1.25	1.34	1.17	1.18	1.25	1.18
		V ₁	18.7	19.0	27.3	22.4	41.7	19.4	7.2	11.5	16.6	21.9	15.0
		Pause X	0.79	0.73	0.57	1.00	0.77	0.66	1.00	0.97	0.77	0.79	0.79
		V ₁	101.6	57.1	45.8	53.9	36.2	20.4	16.8	34.0	43.5	39.8	39.3

p = Prelaunch, \bar{x} = mean value, sec, V₁ = variation coefficient, %

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ACCESSION NR: AP5017761

flight. It was noted, however, that B. B. Yegorov, the flight physician, exhibited a marked vagotonic reaction while sleeping during the 6th orbit of Voskhod-1. His pulse rate decreased to 45-- 48 beats/min.

As a rule, EKG R-R coefficient variations coincided with respiratory pauses in time and tendencies from one orbit to the next. The lowest R-R lability was exhibited by B. B. Yegorov during sleep.

It was concluded that pulse lability and time characteristics of the respiratory cycle can reflect changes in the general condition of cosmonauts when they are adapting to orbital flight. In particular, these parameters reflect the adaptation of the statokinetic analyzer to weightlessness. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 7 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 05Mar65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS, SV

NR REF Sov: 011

OTHER: 001

ATD Press: 4068-F

M.R.
Card 8/8

REICHT, L.

Atomic energy in transportation; p. 546.

TECHNIKA PRACK. Czechoslovakia, Vol. 11, no. 7, July 1959

Monthly List of East European Acquisitions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 1, no. 7, Sep 1957
Uncl.

PESTOV, L.N., inzh.; SIL'MAN, M.A., inzh.

N-40^T high-vacuum pump. Khim.mash. no.6:1-3 N-D '60. (MIRA 1):11)
(Vacuum pumps)

20161

S/184/60/000/006/001/012
A104/A130

26.235P

AUTHORS: Pestov, L. N., and Sil'man, M. A., Engineers

TITLE: H-40T (N-40T) high-vacuum pump

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 6, 1960, 1-3

TEXT: The article describes the H-40T (N-40T) high-vacuum pump used for evacuation of gases from large containers. This pump was designed, built and tested at the "Kompressor" Plant. The unit is equipped with a water cooled oil deflector and a 5H-3 (BN-3) booster pump with a maximum outlet pressure of 0.3 mm Hg at a $1 \cdot 10^{-1}$ mm Hg inlet pressure which ensures the optimum outlet pressure of the unit. The water cooling system and the test stand are described. The high-vacuum pressure was measured by $\Lambda M-2$ (LM-2) ionization manometers with BN-3 (VI-3) vacuum gauges and by $\Lambda T-2$ (LT-2) manometers with BT-2 (VT-2) vacuum gauges. The forevacuum pressure was measured by $\Lambda T-2$ (LT-2) manometers. A 3H-6Г (VH-6G) mechanical forevacuum pump with a capacity of 110 l/sec at a pressure of $1 \cdot 10^{-1}$ mm Hg was used for the normal operation of the H-40T (N-40T) pump. During the tests various changes of the total power consumption and of the upper steam piping clearances

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H-40T (N-40T) high-vacuum pump

S/184/60/000/006/001/012
A104/A130

(σ_0) were performed to determine the optimum evacuation rate S of the H-40T (N-40T) pump. The tests showed the following results: a. a power consumption $N = 9.6$ kw and a clearance $\epsilon_B = 2$ mm the average evacuation rate $S = 26,000$ l/sec; at $N = 10.1$ kw and $\epsilon_B = 2$ mm was $S = 30,000$ l/sec and at $N = 9.5$ kw and $\epsilon_B = 1.5$ mm $S = 32,000$ l/sec, whereas the optimum results were obtained at $N = 8.5$ kw, $\epsilon_B = 1.5$ mm, $S = 35,000$ l/sec. The optimum outlet pressure of the H-40T (N-40T) pump is determined by the optimum outlet pressure of the BH-3 (BN-3) booster pump. The evacuation rate (l/sec), total power consumption (kw) and the total specific power consumption ($\frac{\text{kw}}{\text{l/sec}}$) of the H-40T (N-40T) pump are compared with those of the H-8T (N-8T) pump. There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

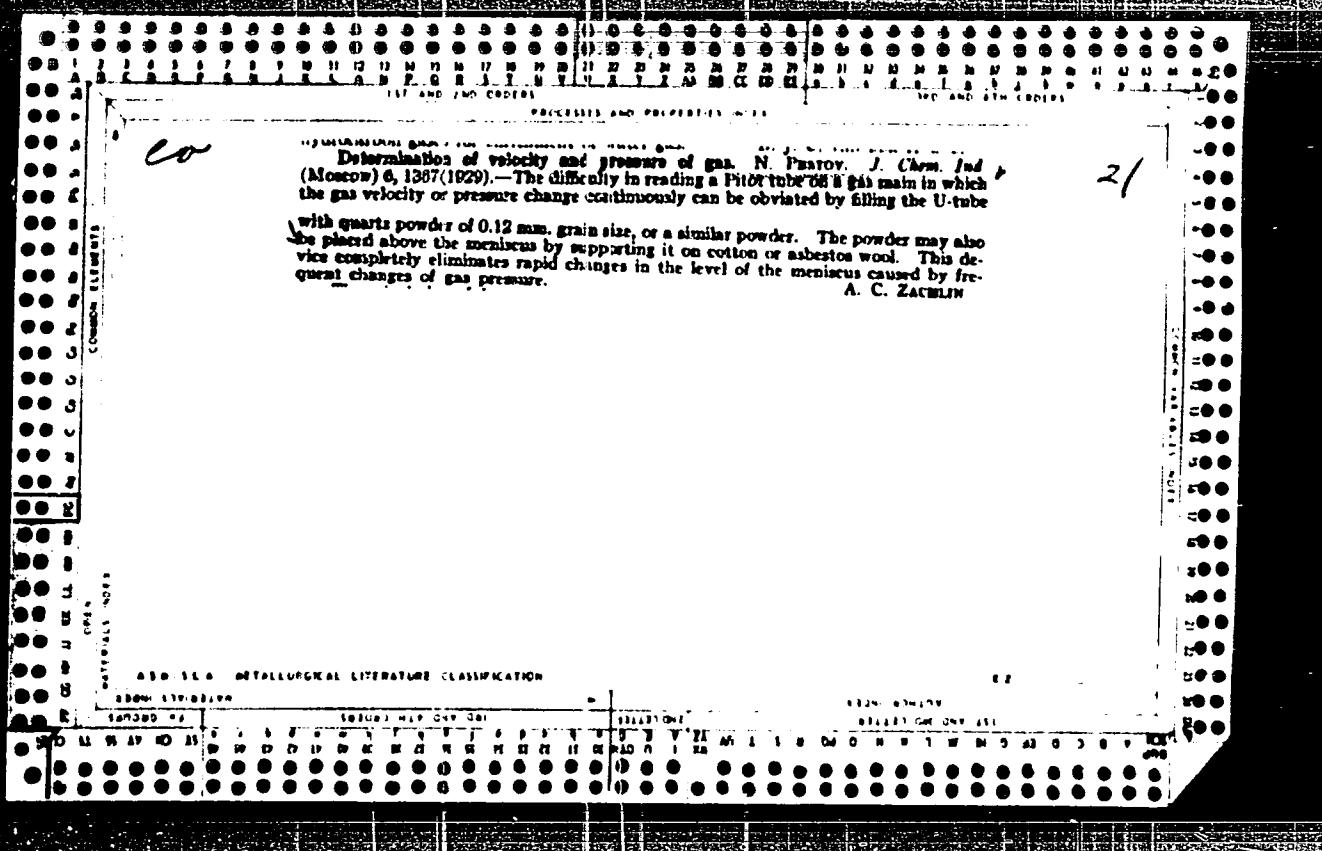
Card 2/2

DUSTOV, N.

Wrote about Transport Tractor Ya. 12

Soviet Source: P: Za Cherny (For Defense), No. 4, April 1943, Moscow.

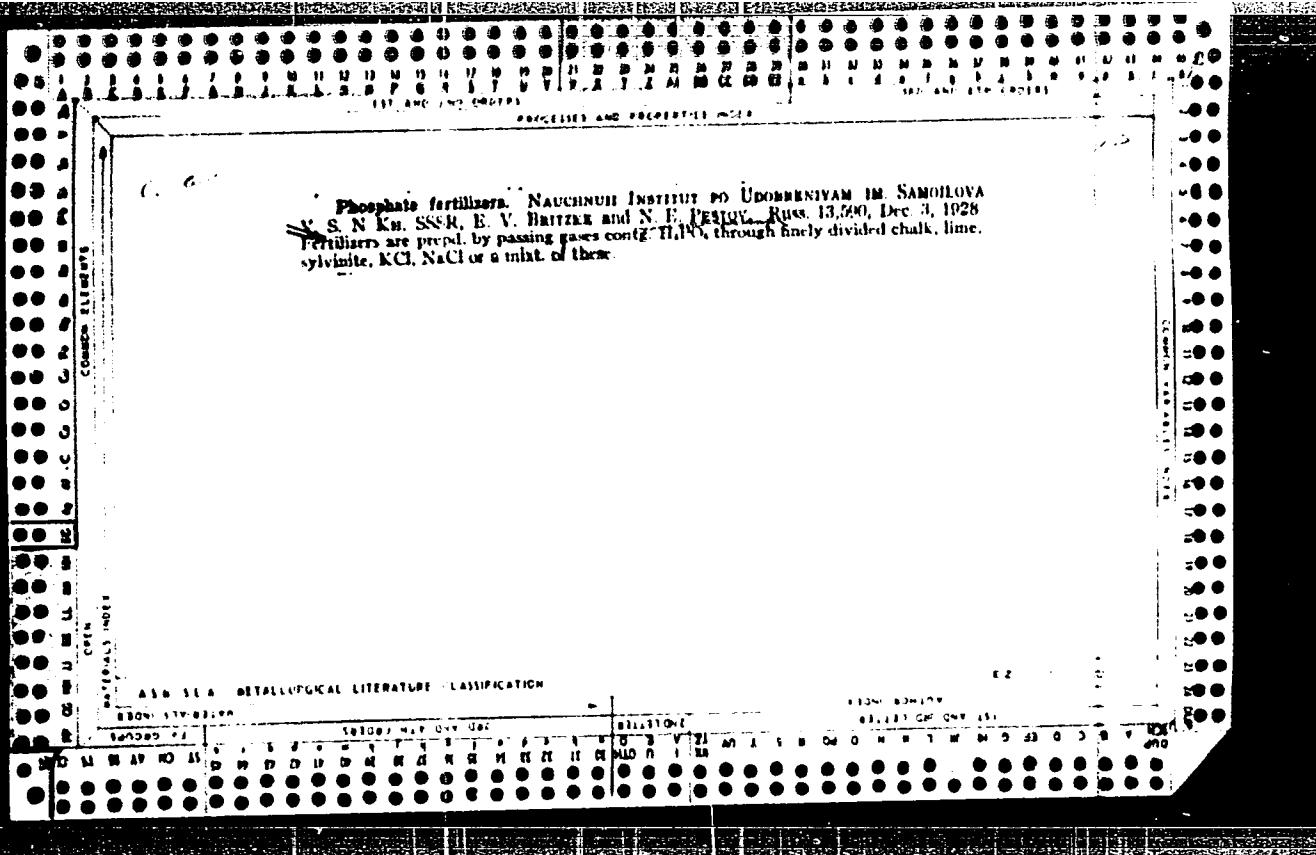
Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island," on file in Library of Congress, Air Information Division, Report No. TI 102224.



PESTOV, N.N.; MAMURIN, A.I.; PETROV, Ye.A.

Mechanization of the unloading of sulfur at warehouses. Khim.
volok. no.1:65-66 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kalininskiy kombinat.
(Kalinin--Textile fibers, Synthetic) (Sulfur)
(Loading and unloading)



The thermic method of obtaining the phosphates of potash. B. V. BRITZKE, N. E. PRASOV and E. P. POKHVALINSKAYA. *Udobremi i Urobita* (Fertilizers and Yield) 1929, No. 7-8; cf. C. A. 26, 208.—Expts. on the interaction of KCl and H_3PO_4 with the idea of obtaining KPO_4 are described. At temps from 250° to 500° this was accomplished. At 300° the solid phase contained P_2O_5 45.0%, K_2O 48.4% and Cl 2.6%. In the liquid phase there was no Cl at temps from 200° to 400°. By passing NH_3 into the liquid a mixt. of NH_4 and K phosphate was obtained. A drawing and description of the app. used are given.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0012402

BC

Oxidation of the acids produced by oxidation of phosphorus in the blast furnace. N. V. Baranov, M. B. Pirogov, and N. N. Tsvetkov (Mia. Byull. Rost. Akad. Nauk, 1959, 4, 375-387; Chem. Abstr., 1960, 53, 1386).—The difficulties encountered in Liljevrot's process, and due to the poisoning of the molten catalyst by phosphorus, phosphine, etc., are avoided by using phosphite, limestone, caustine, and other neutral salts as catalysts, the phosphoric acid formed by heating water vapour being absorbed at high temperatures. Phosphate is not produced. Experiments in which a mixture of carbon dioxide and water vapour was passed through a vessel containing molten phosphorus and then through a heated porcelain tube containing the catalyst are described; phosphoric acid fog was precipitated electrolytically. In the absence of a catalyst and at 600° phosphoric, phosphorus, and hypophosphorous acids were obtained, the relative proportions depending on the experimental conditions, together with hydrogen and phosphine. Phosphoric

acid free from phosphorus and hypophosphorous acids is formed only in presence of catalyst at about 600°. When the ratio of phosphorus to water is 1 : 160 the hydrogen contains no phosphine. Oxidation of phosphorus by carbon dioxide proceeds analogously. The gaseous products always contain carbon monoxide and dioxide, even when excess of phosphorus is employed; the solid products consist of oxides of phosphorus and (with deficiency of carbon dioxide) elementary phosphorus. At normal pressure the reaction begins at 200°. For ratios $P : CO_2 = 1 : 22-15$ the chief reaction is $P_4 + 8CO_2 \rightarrow P_4O_{10} + 8CO$. Phosphine is oxidized by water vapour or carbon dioxide in an analogous manner. When a copper-nickel-pumice (Liljevrot) catalyst was used at 600° the acids contained H_2PO_4 98.75, H_3PO_4 0.91, H_2PO_3 0.34%; with active carbon (Urchain) reaction commenced at 400°. The use of phosphite (composition recorded) in granular form leads by absorption of phosphoric acid to the production of a compact mass; chalk does not suffer from this disadvantage. The limiting velocity to avoid the

ABE-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ABE-31A

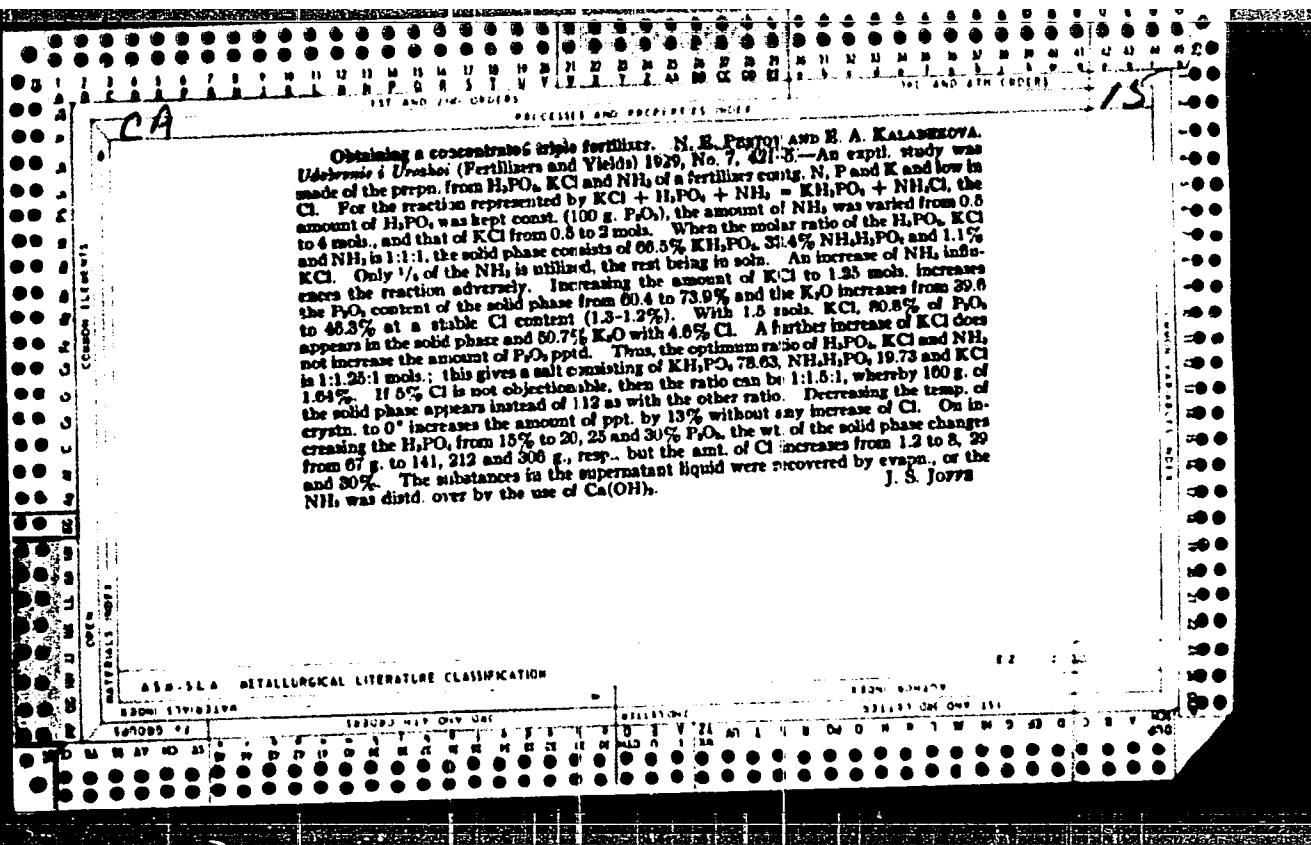
METALLURGY

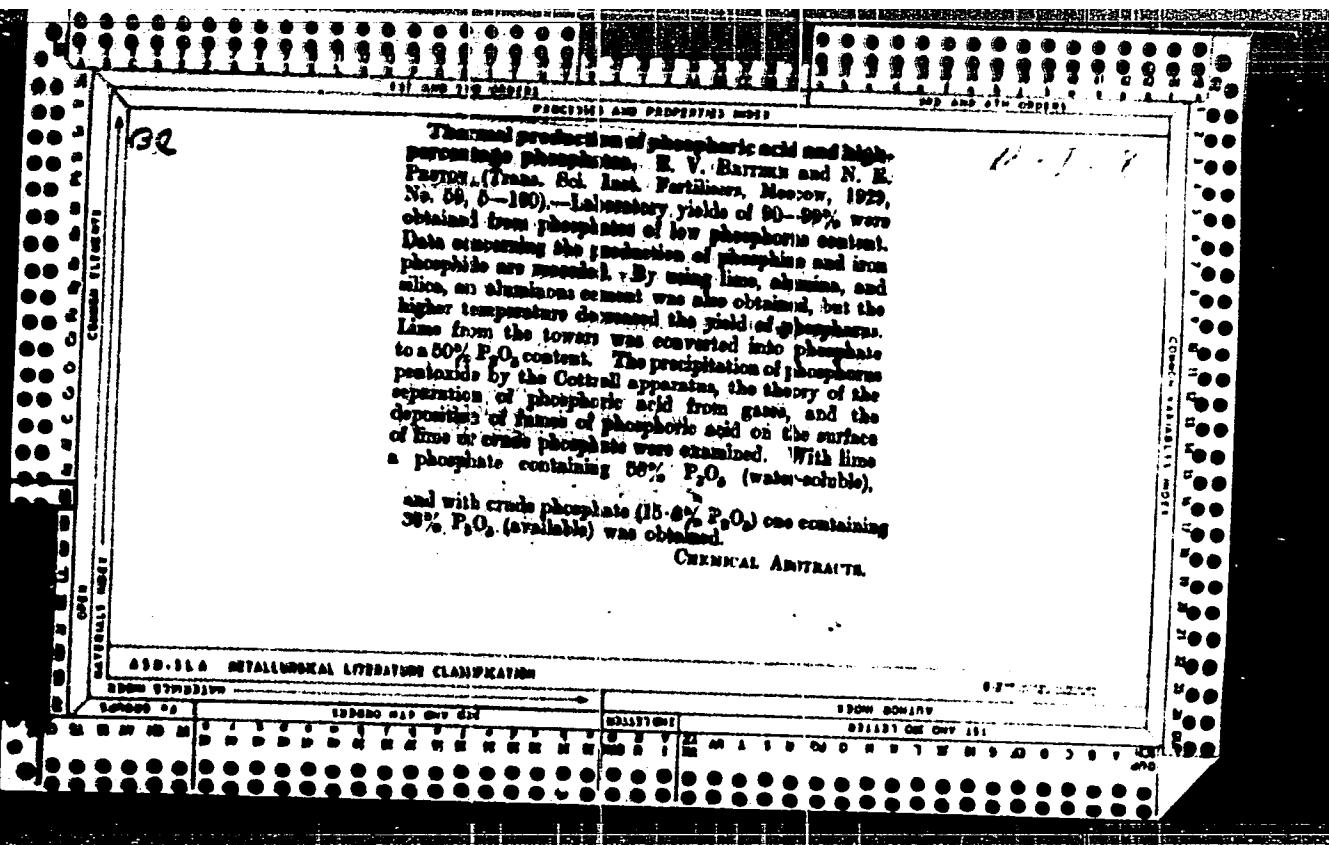
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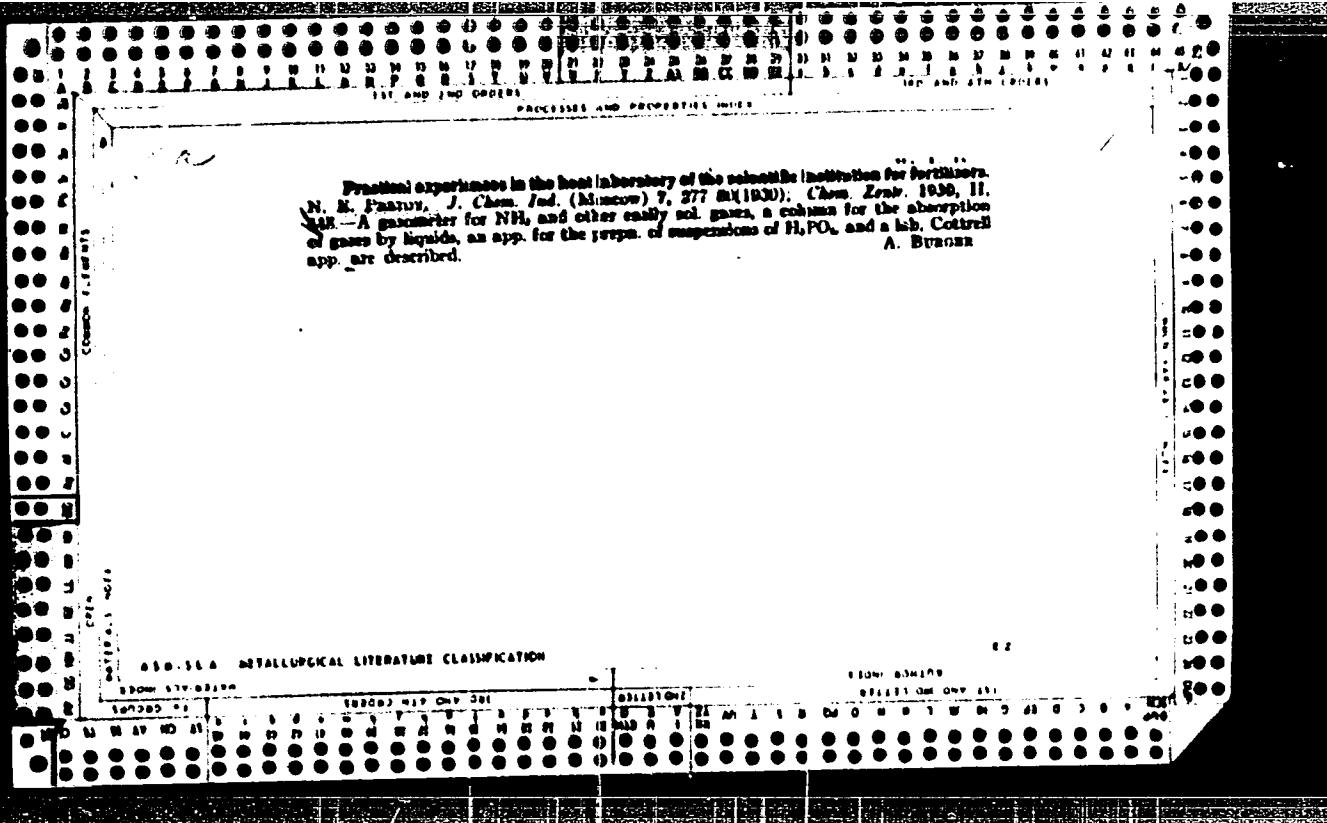
collection of phosphorus and phosphine is the greater the smaller are the granules, and fails as the carbonate is converted into metaphosphate. At high temperatures chalk and limestone, at low temperatures active carbon and copper-nickel-pumice, give the best results. In presence of manganese dioxide the activity of the chalk catalyst at 600-800°, but not at higher temperatures, was somewhat increased.

[With M. N. Bokovitz.] The calcium metaphosphate was converted, in the same apparatus, into $\text{CaH}_4(\text{PO}_4)_2$ by treatment with orthophosphoric acid and steam.

A. A. ELDENOK.







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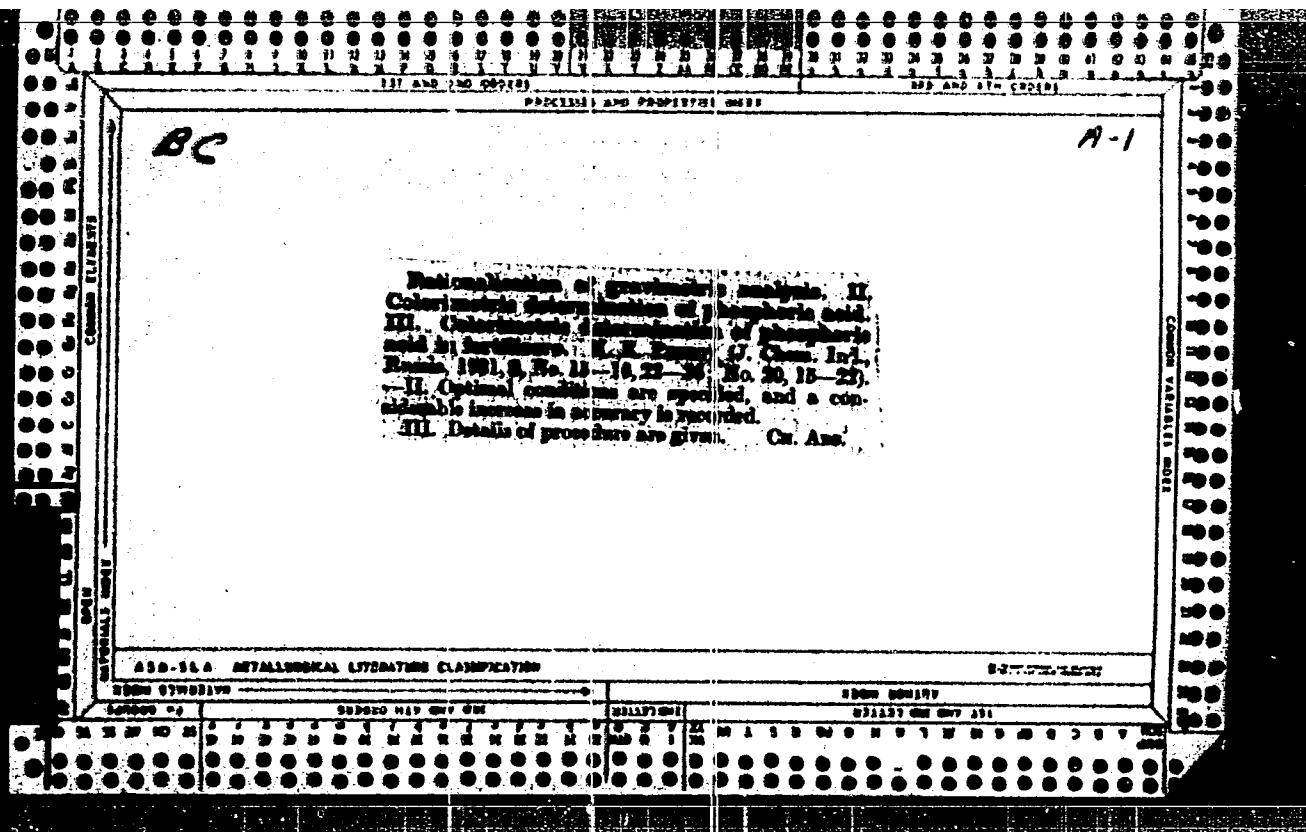
Distillation of phosphorus from tricalcium phosphate by the presence of alkali-metal salts. N. E. Pogozhev and A. E. Smirnov (J. Chem. Ind., Moscow, 1951, 8, 129-133).—The amount of phosphorus distilling off at a given temperature when phosphorite is heated with charcoal is greatest if a mixture of the composition: 1 mol. $\text{Ca}_3\text{P}_2\text{O}_1$, 3 mol. BiO_3 , 1 mol. Na_2SO_4 , and 0.6 mol. Al_2O_3 is used. Inferior yields are obtained if sodium carbonate or chloride is used in place of sulphate.

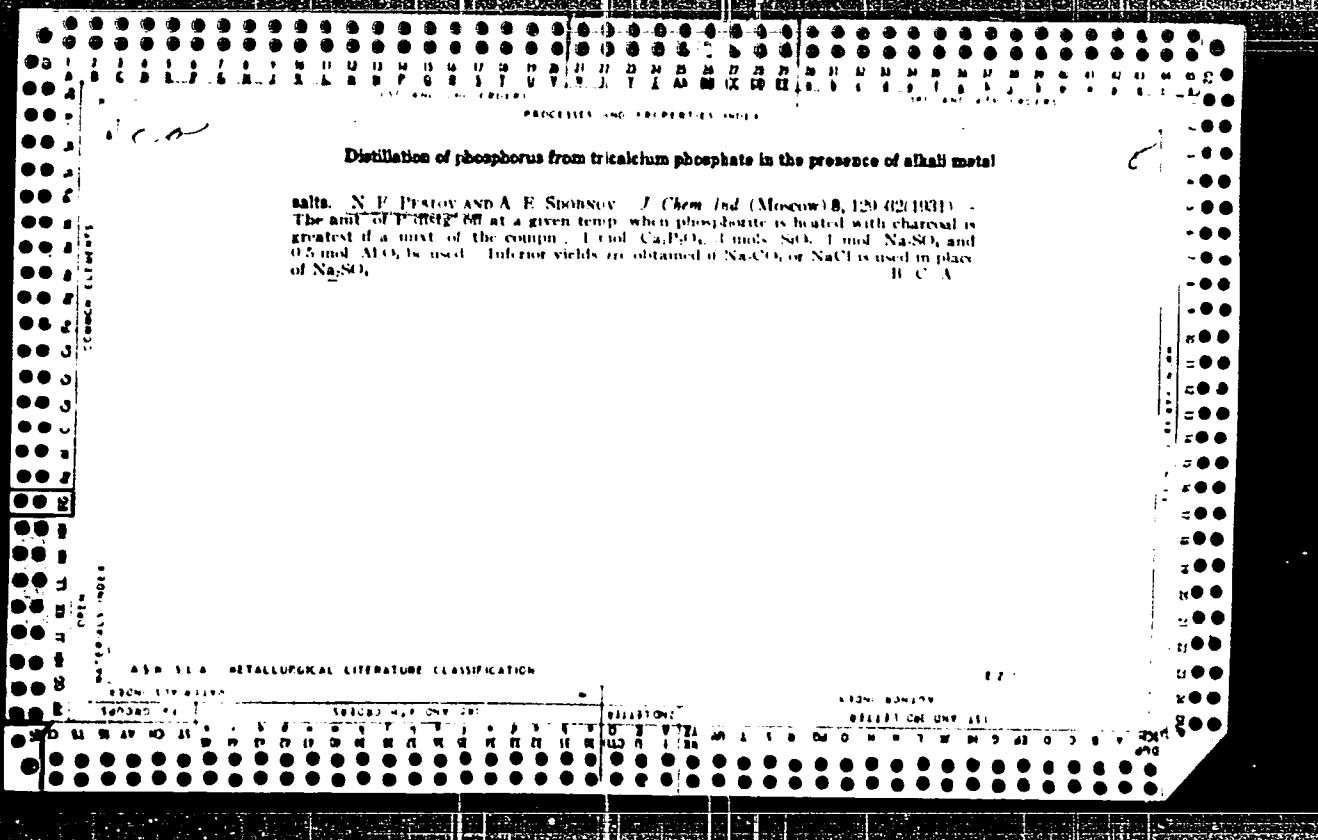
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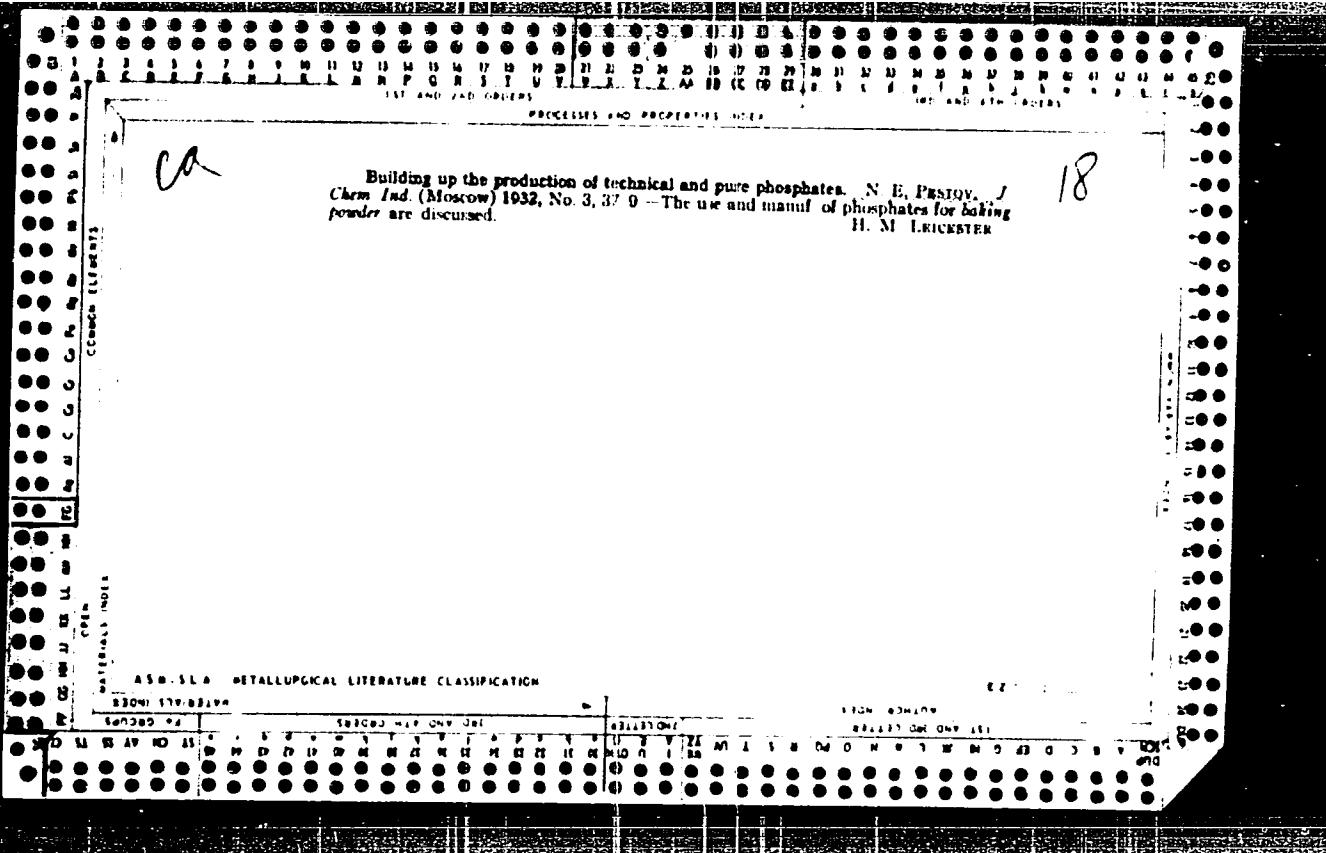
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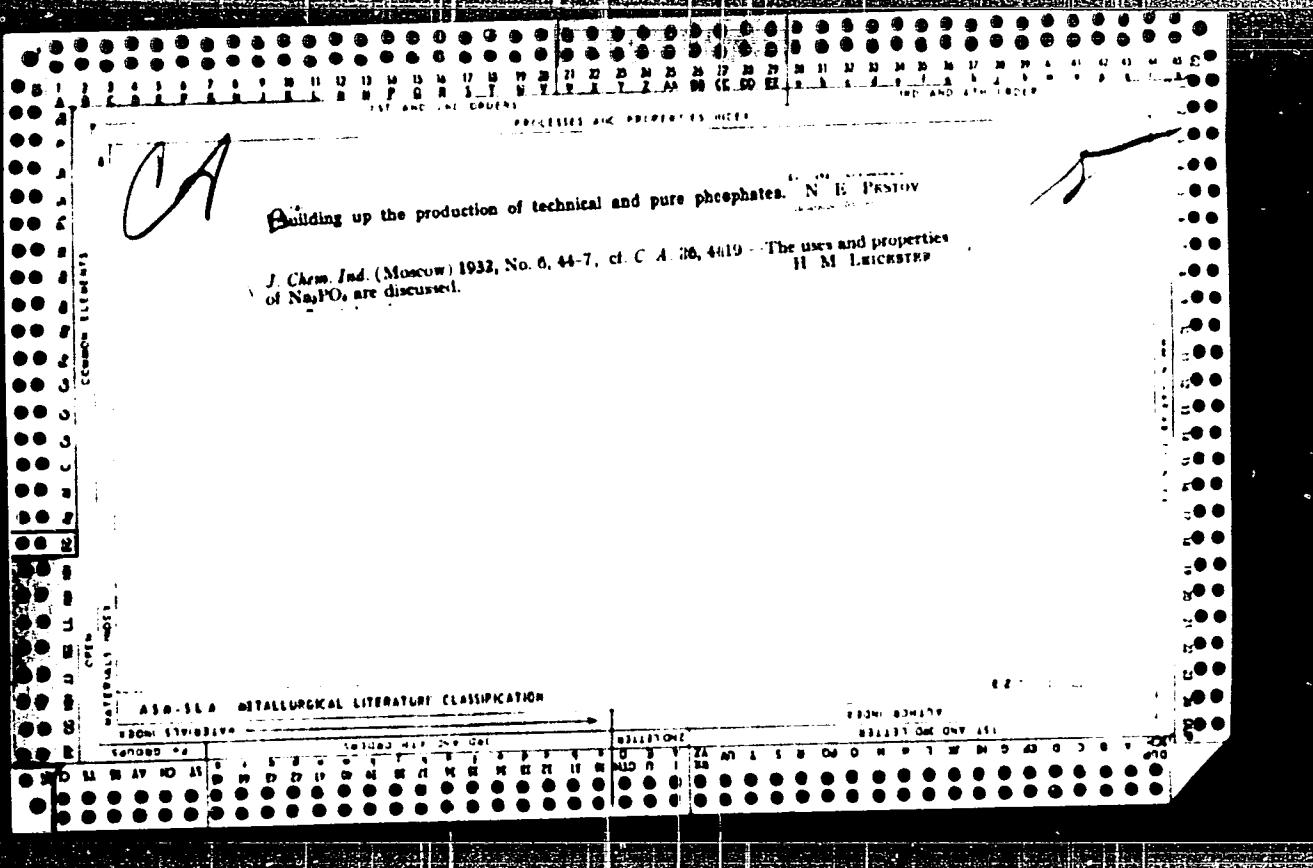
The rationalisation of gravimetric analysis. II. The colorimetric determination of phosphoric acid. N. E. Pastore. *J. Russ. Acad. (Moscow) B*, No. 13-16, 22-30 (1951). *Voprosy Khimii* (Moscow & No. 3, 213-1901). The factors which cause errors in the colorimetric determination of P₂O₅ are studied in detail. The optimum amounts of all reagents used and the time required for each step are determined. Corrective factors for the presence of foreign materials and/or the deviation from Beer's law in the solution are calculated. If the determination of P₂O₅ is carried out exactly in accord with these findings, the method is 3-9 times as accurate as the ordinary method. III. Working instructions for the colorimetric determination of phosphoric acid in fertilizers. *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR*. Full practical details together with several charts and numerous examples are given of the use of the above method. Greater speed is attained in making the determination.

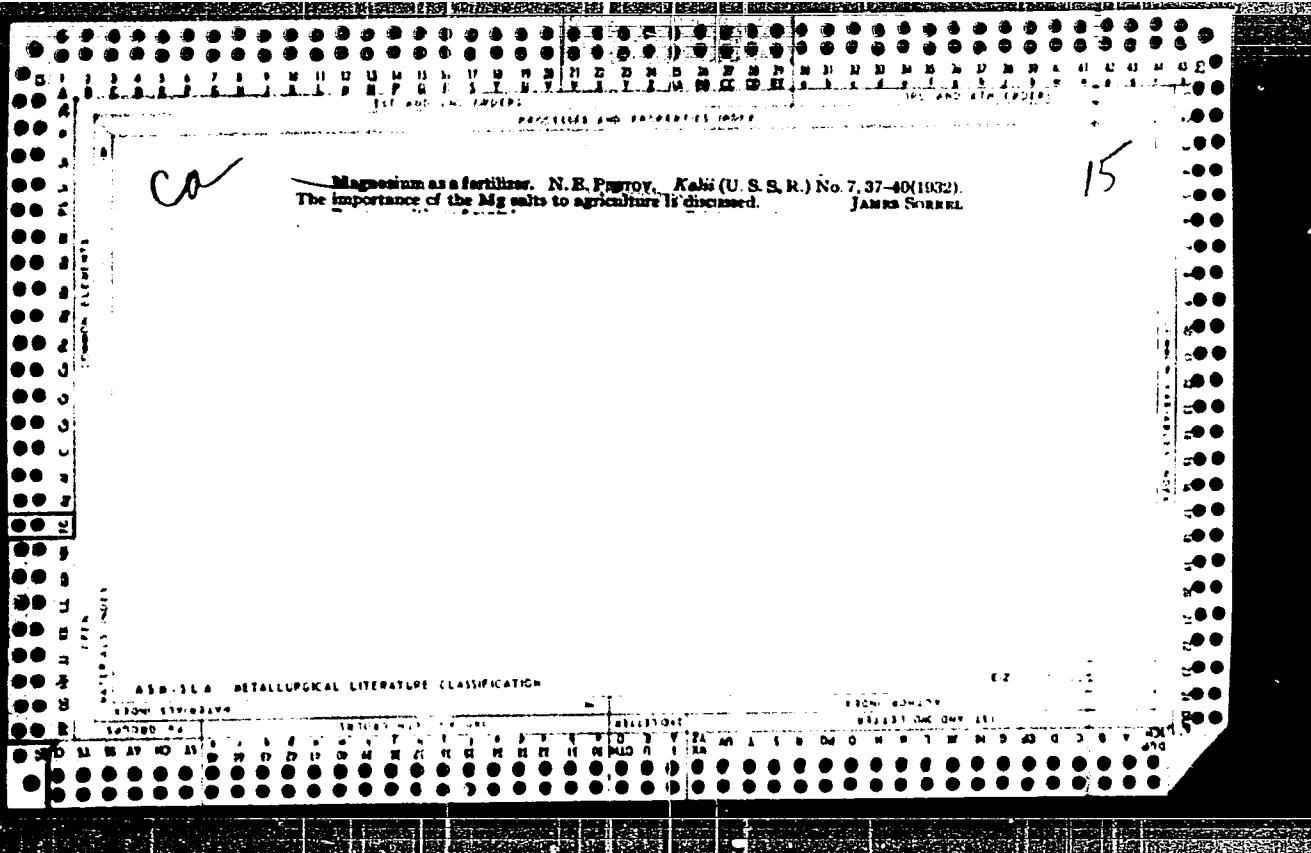
B. M. Lerner

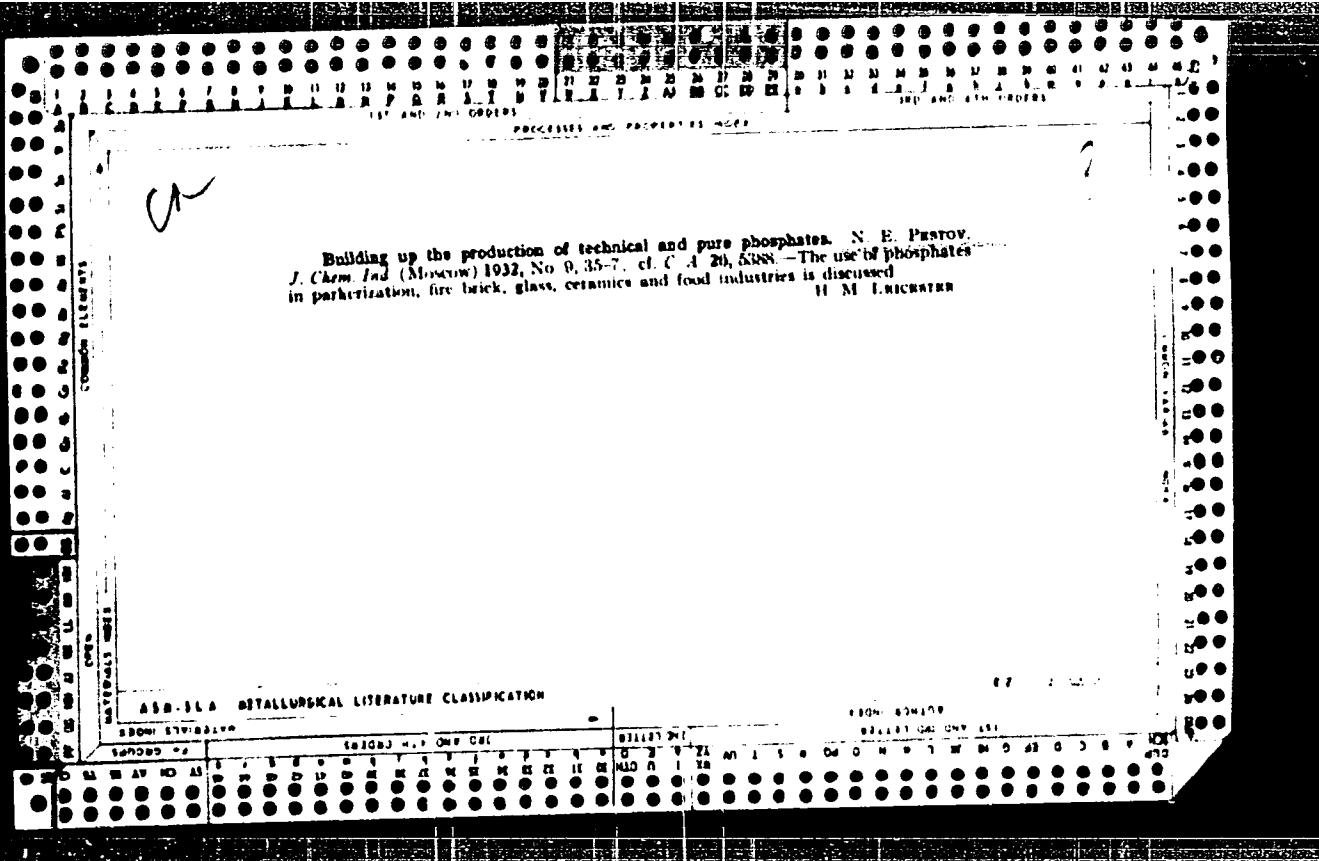


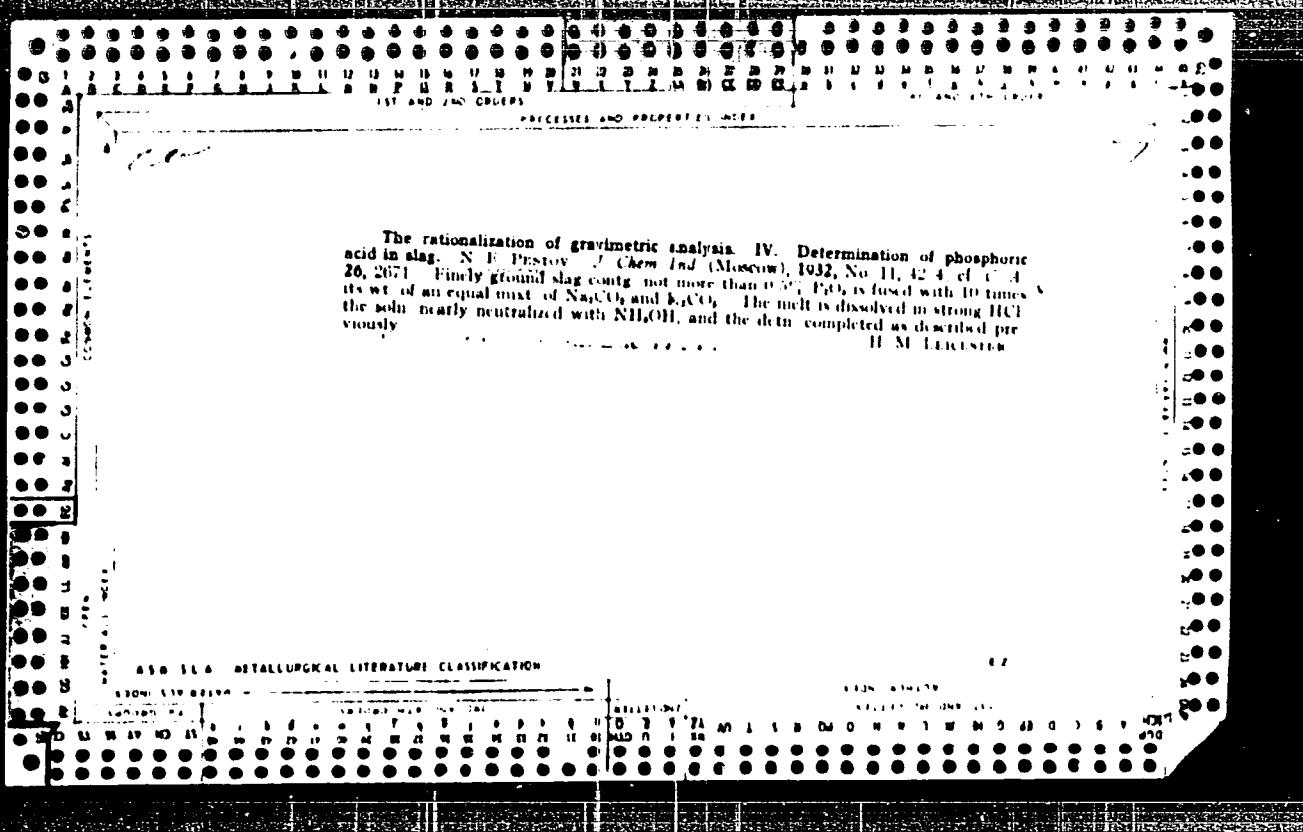






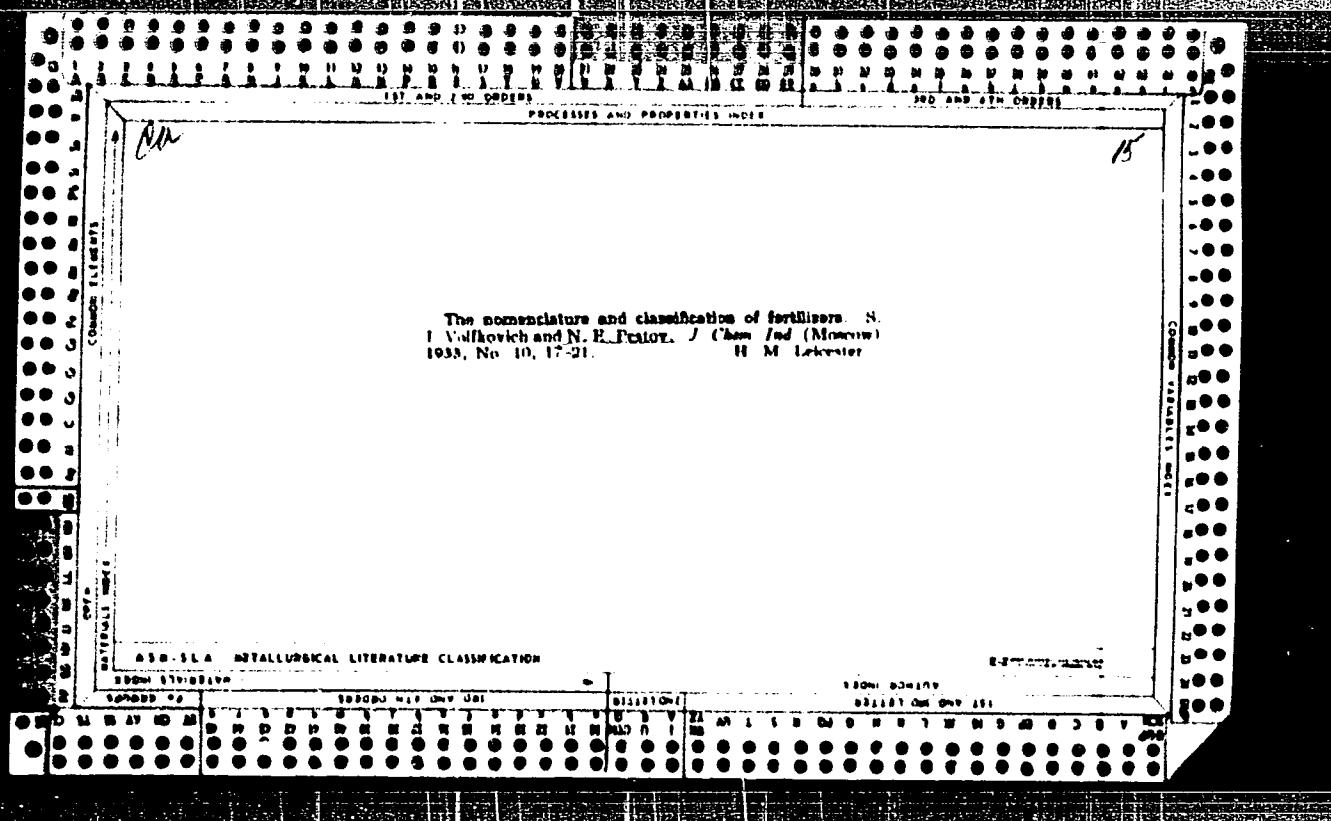


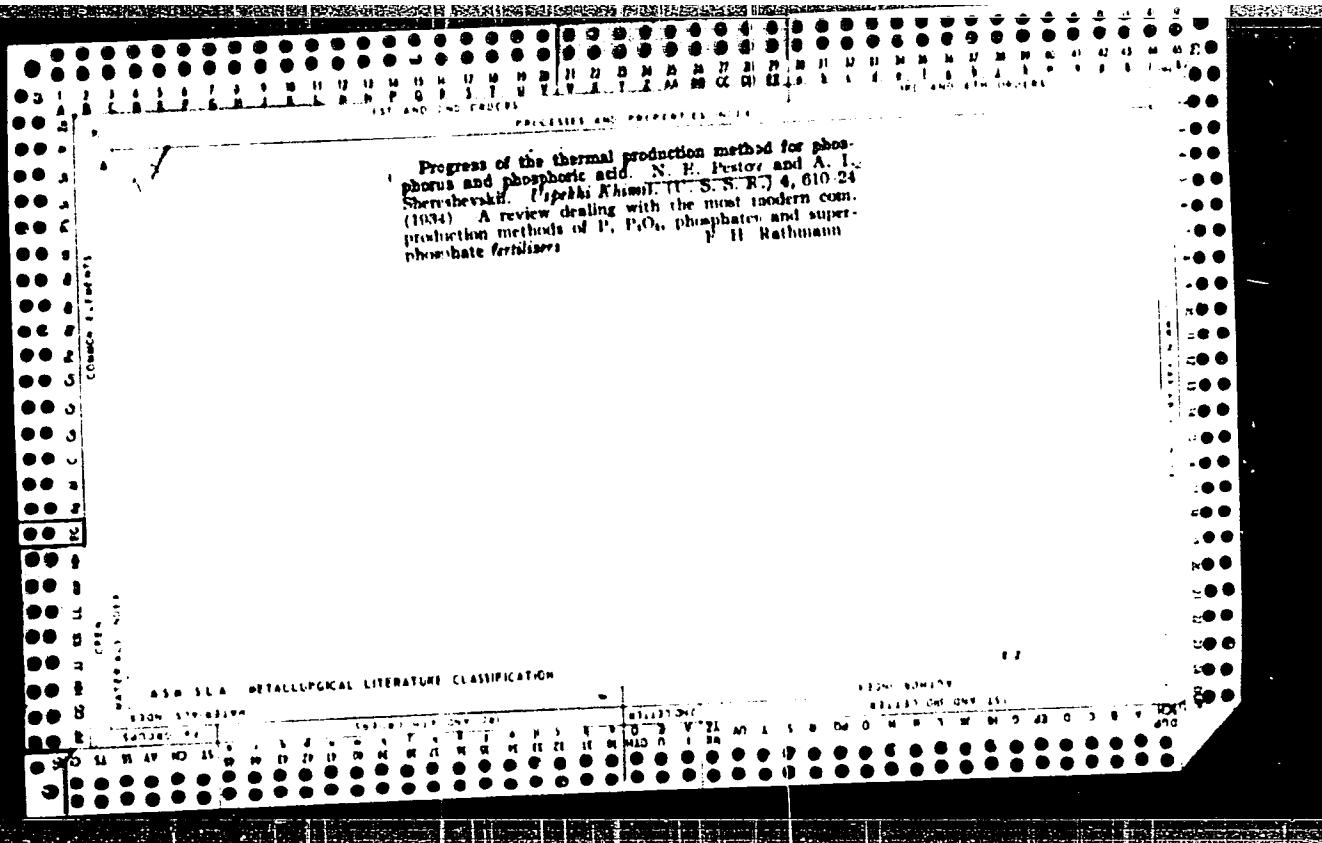




Colorimetric determination of phosphoric acid in fertilizers. N. K. Pantin. *Trans. Sci. Ind. Fertilizers* (U. S. S. R.) No. 57, 7-14 (1933).—The basis of the modification of the Denig method for the colorimetric detn. of P in various materials consists of the following: (a) a const. quantity of the reagents used; (b) an accurate detn. of the optimum quantity and concn. of the reagents used ($\text{NH}_4\text{molybdate}$, H_2SO_4 , SeO_3 , and HCl); (c) a detn. of the lengths of time the solns. have to be mixed prior to starting the operations with the colorimeter; (d) an accurate detn. of the variation from Beer's law (the proportional coloration of the substances as influenced by concn.); math. formulas were established for the variations; (e) an accurate evaluation of the influence of citric acid and other impurities on the variations from Beer's law. All of the points mentioned have been tested and the procedures are described. J. S. J.

15





Production of magnesium phosphate fertilizers from rocks containing magnetite. N. R. Peletier, Mineral. Udebenyip i Jarobenjipinski. I, No. 2, 60-3 (1955); cf. C. A. 57, 3647. Fertilizers containing P, Mg and active O₂ were obtained from waste dianite of Pt extract by decomposing, with dil. H₂SO₄ (10% P₂O₅) at 80° for 7-15 min., followed by heating at 80-100° for 1 hr. and drying at 110°. By regulating the ratio of acid to Mg, it is possible to obtain MgHPO₄ or Mg₂(H₂PO₄)₂ in the mint.

15

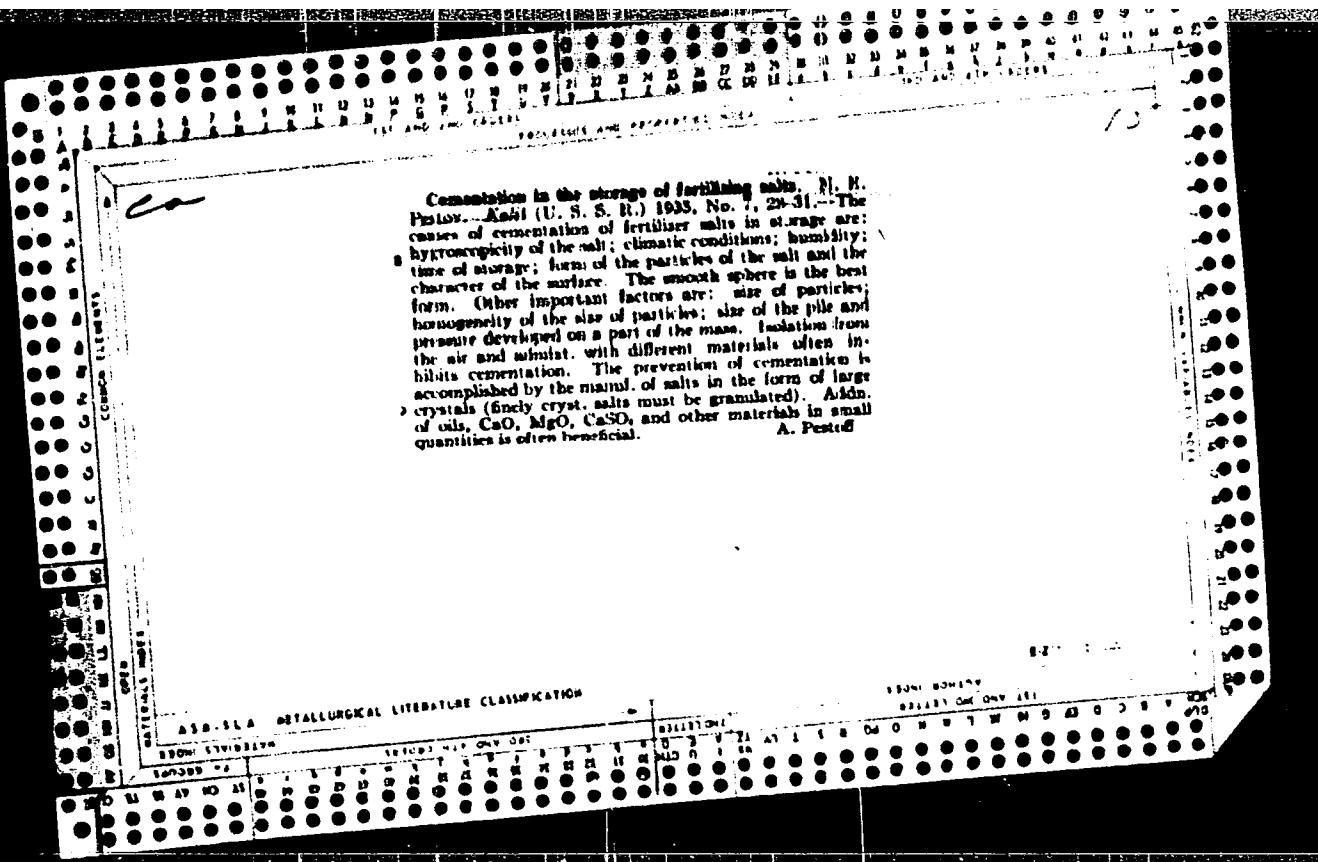
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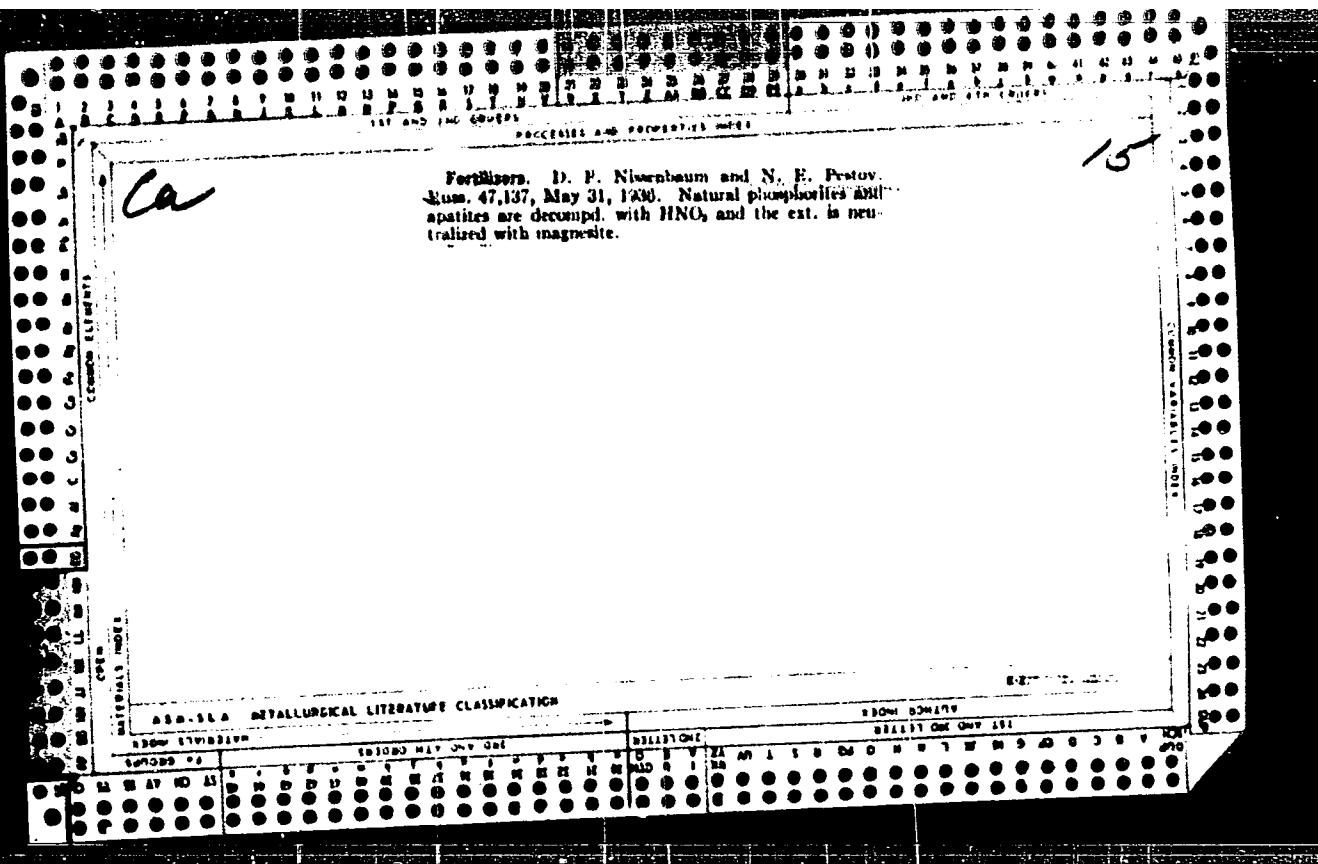
ABSTRACT METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

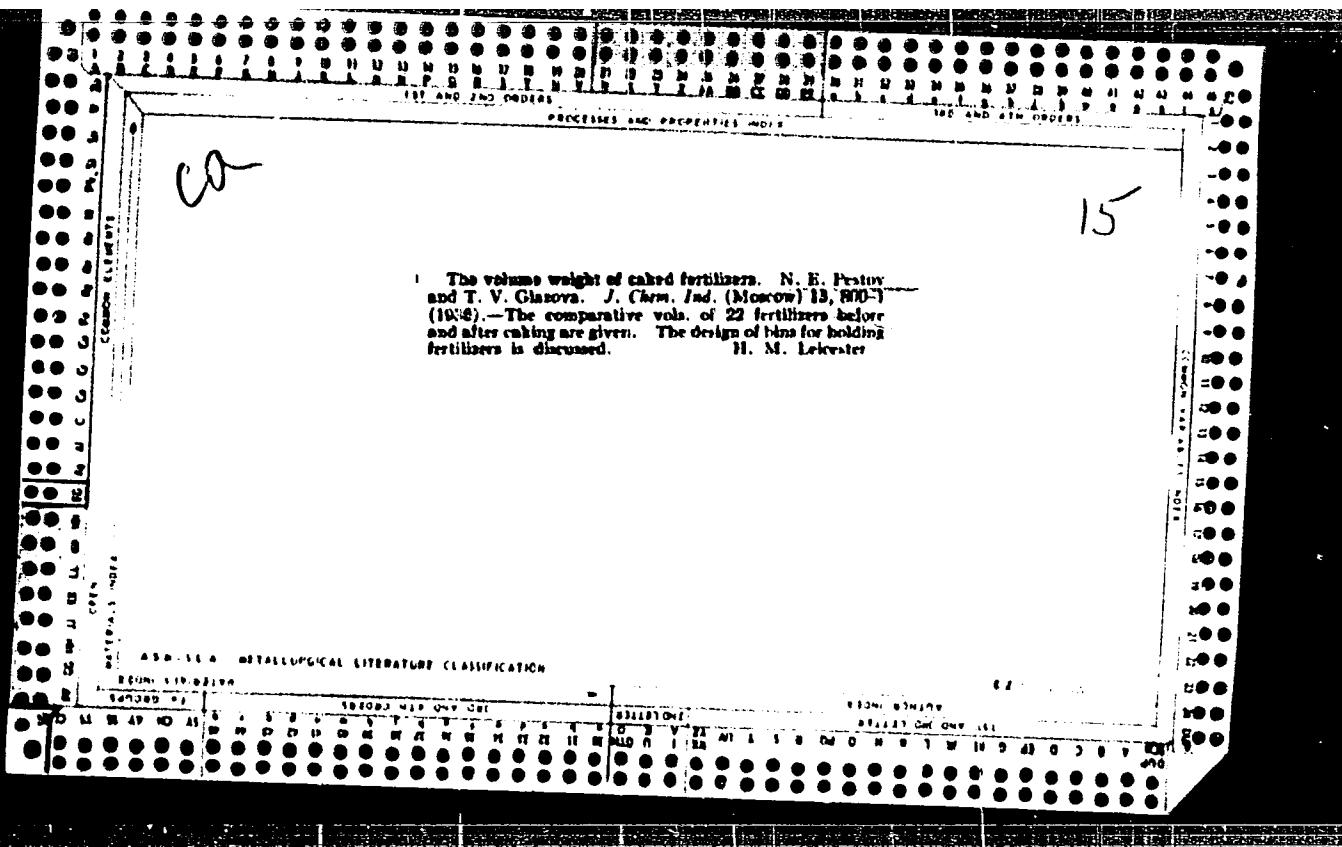
1156 034677

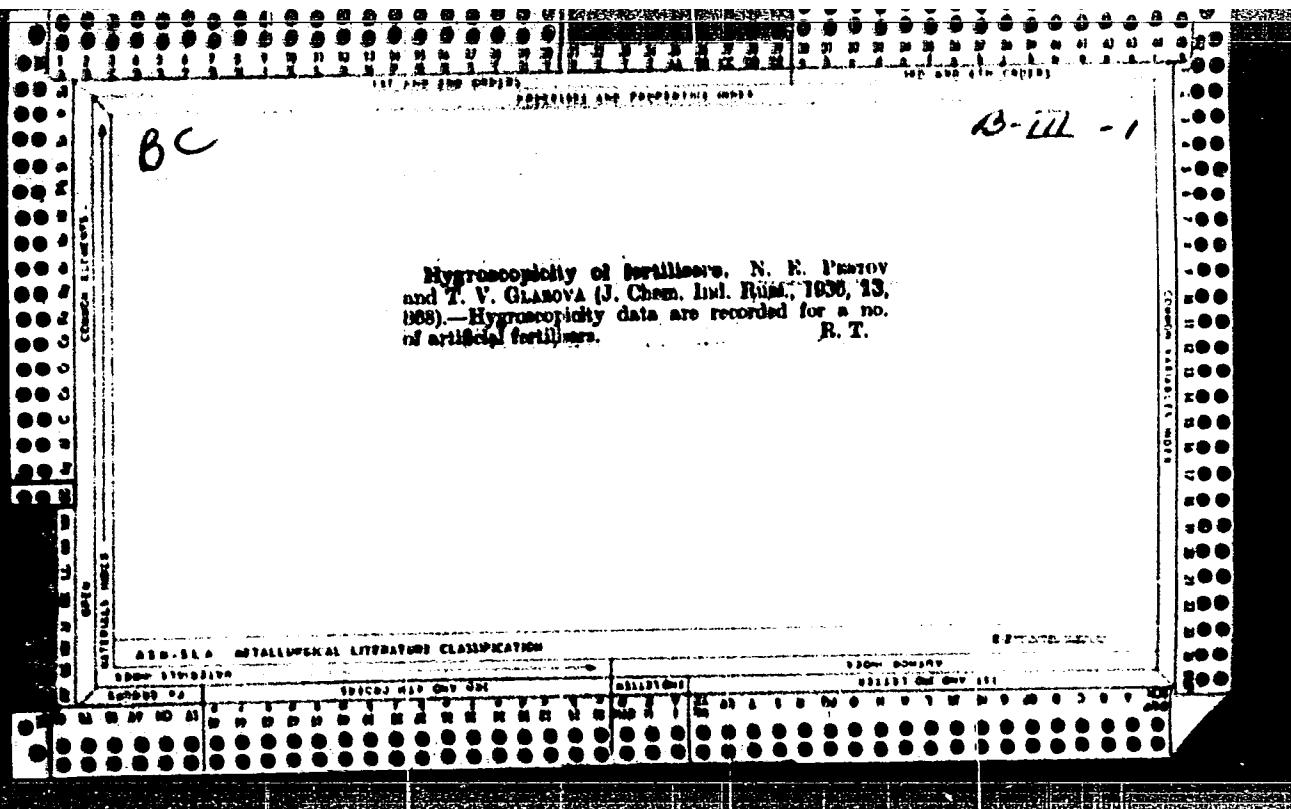
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0012402

Cementation in the storage of fertilizing salts. N. H. Palmer. -Addit. (U. S. S. R.) 1935, No. 1, 20-31.—The causes of cementation of fertilizer salts in storage are: hygroscopicity of the salt; climatic conditions; humidity; time of storage; form of the particles of the salt and the character of the surface. The smooth sphere is the best form. (Other important factors are: size of particles; homogeneity of the size of particles; size of the pile and pressure developed on a part of the mass.) Isolation from the air and admist. with different materials often inhibits cementation. The prevention of cementation is accomplished by the mound. of salts in the form of large crystals (finely cryst. salts must be granulated). Addit. of oils, CaO , MgO , CaSO_4 and other materials in small quantities is often beneficial.









The preparation of magnesium phosphate fertilizers from
dumite. N. E. Pestov and L. V. Gavrilova. Trans.
Sci. Inst. Fertilizers Insecticides (U. S. S. R.) No.
139, 12-16 (1981).—Dumite contains considerable quantities
of Mg carbonates which upon treatment with phosphoric acid yield Mg phosphate with SiO_2 in the mist. The P₂O₅ content is 34.5 to 36.7%, the water-sol. P₂O₅, 22.1%, available P₂O₅, 30.44%. If the products, upon ignition, are ammoniated the process of drying them may be eliminated.

I. S. Ioffe

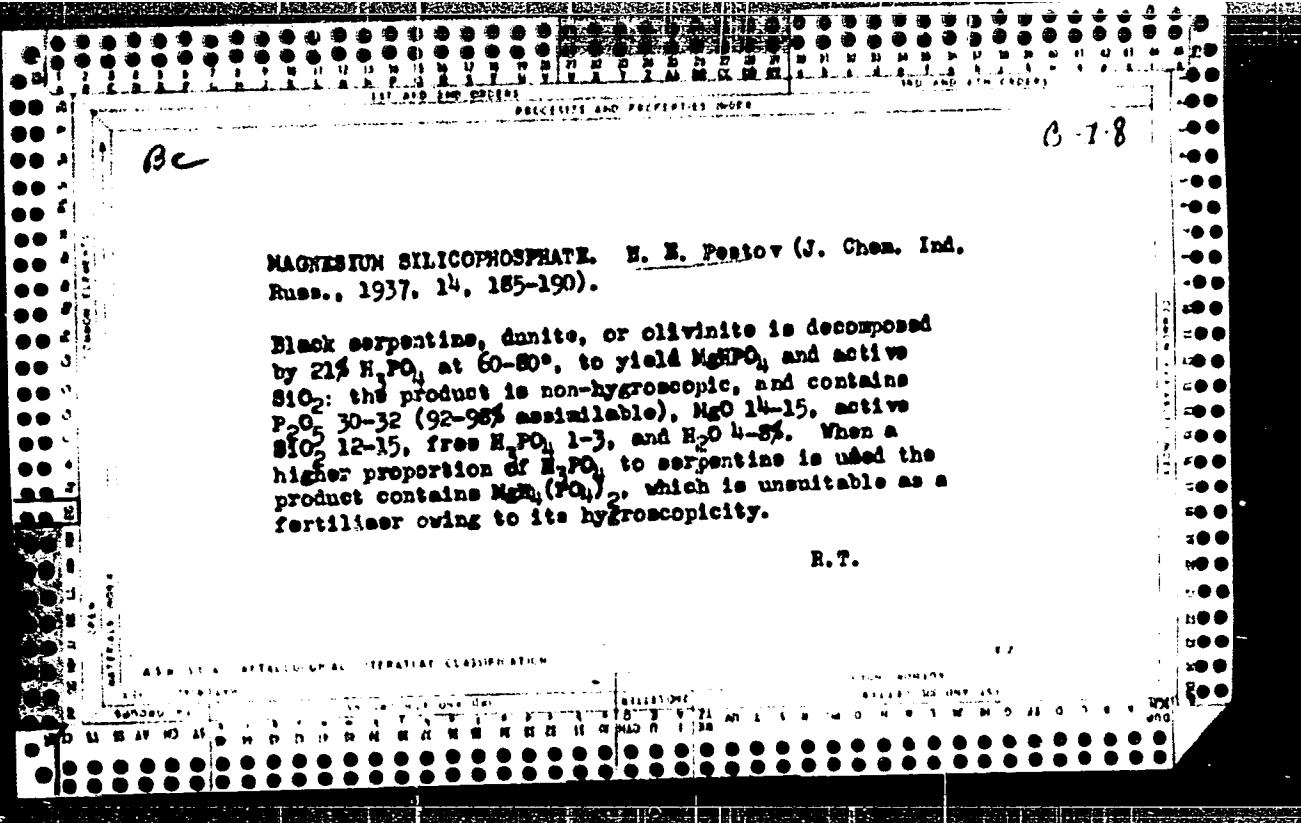
ABSTRACT METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ISSN 0733-8319

SECOND MARCH ONE ONE

CLASSIFICATION

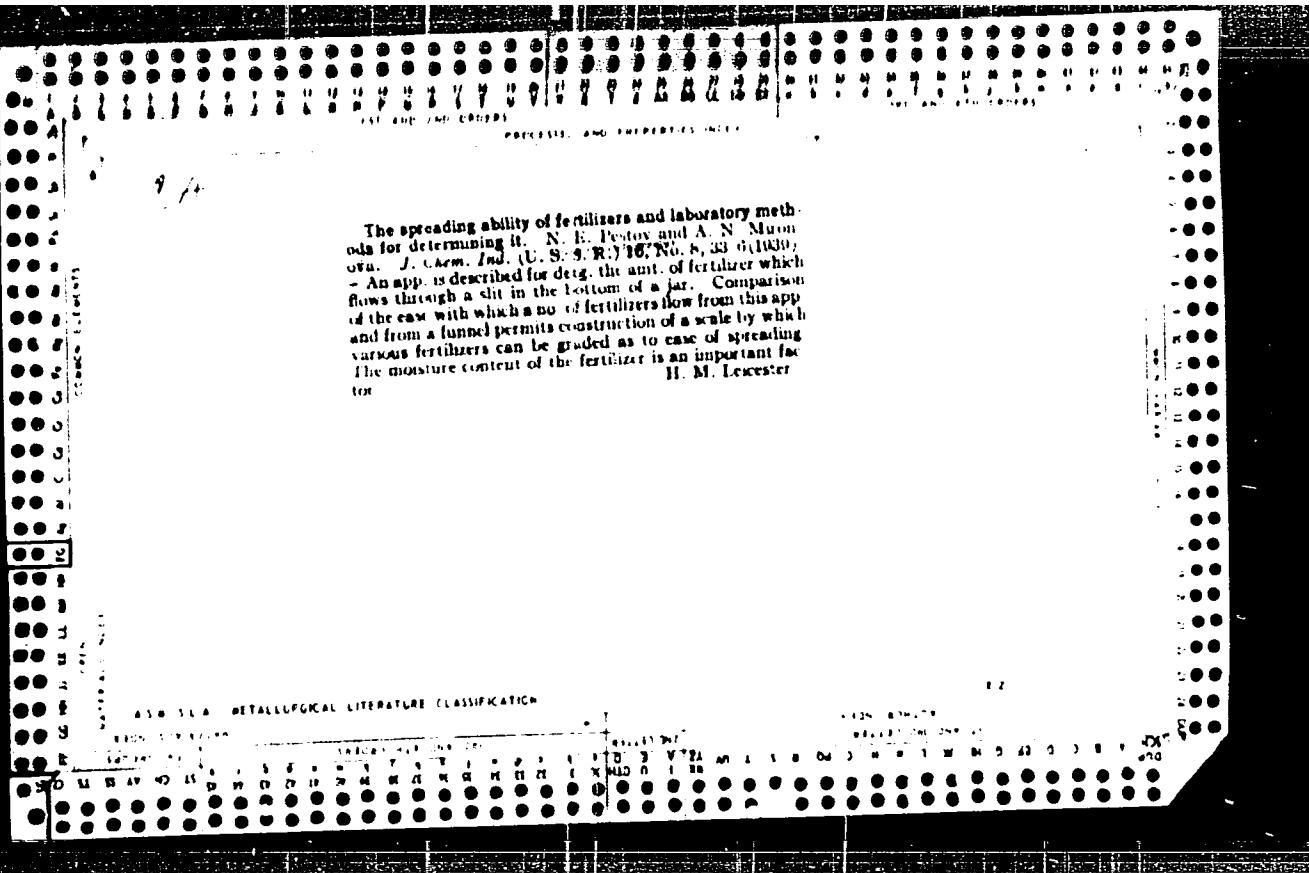
DISCUSSION ONE ONE

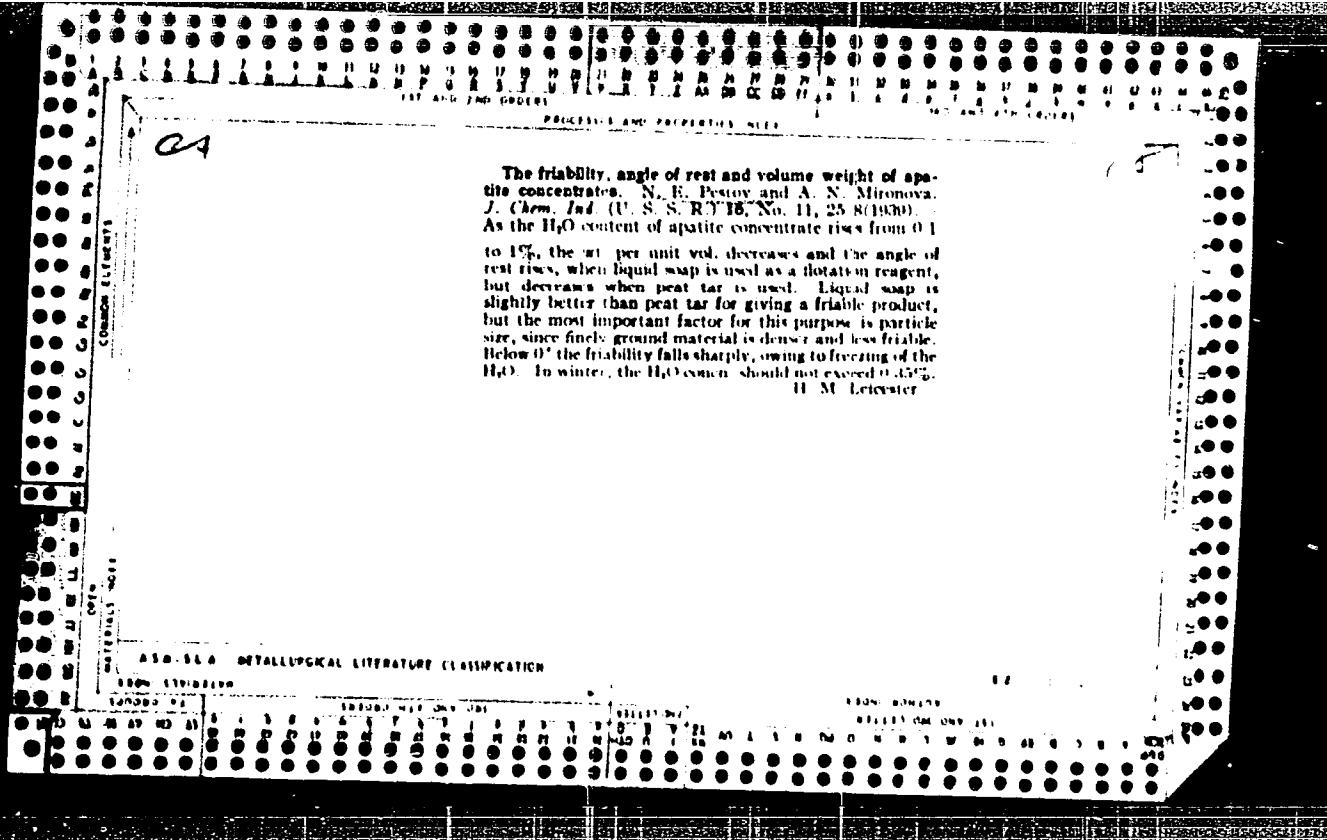


QA

The technology of complex and mixed fertilizers
N. E. Pestov, *Nauk. Inst. Dobrolyam i Inzakofunginum*,
dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, No. 1019-39, 50-61 (1939); Khim.
Referat. Zhur. 1940, No. 6, 88-9. -K phosphates can be
obtained from KCl by the action of H_3PO_4 . K-contg
superphosphates and KNO_3 by the action of N oxides or
 NH_4NO_3 . Carnallite can be transformed into Potashite
or mixt. of KCl and NH_4Cl and MgO by the action of
 KH_2PO_4 and CO_2 . Treatment of Potashite with H_3PO_4 or
 H_2SO_4 transforms it into K or NH₄ phosphates. Treat-
ment of carnallite with steam produces K-Mg fertilizers
(contg. KCl up to 40 and MgO 12%). Production of
some triple fertilizers, in particular of Nitrophos and
Ammophos, technology of mixed fertilizers, production
control and the physical and chem. properties of mixed
fertilizers are discussed. W. R. Henn.

CA
The hygroscopicity of fertilizers, its determination and
measures for overcoming it. N. E. Pestov and T. V.
Glazova. J. Chem. Ind. U. S. S. R. 16, No. 4-5, 31-8
1939. Methods of determining hygroscopicity are described
and equations are given for calculating the amt. of H₂O ab-
sorbed at various temps. and humidities for a no. of ferti-
lizers. The most sol. fertilizers are usually the most
hygroscopic, and tech. salts absorb H₂O faster than do
pure ones. H. M. Leicester





CA

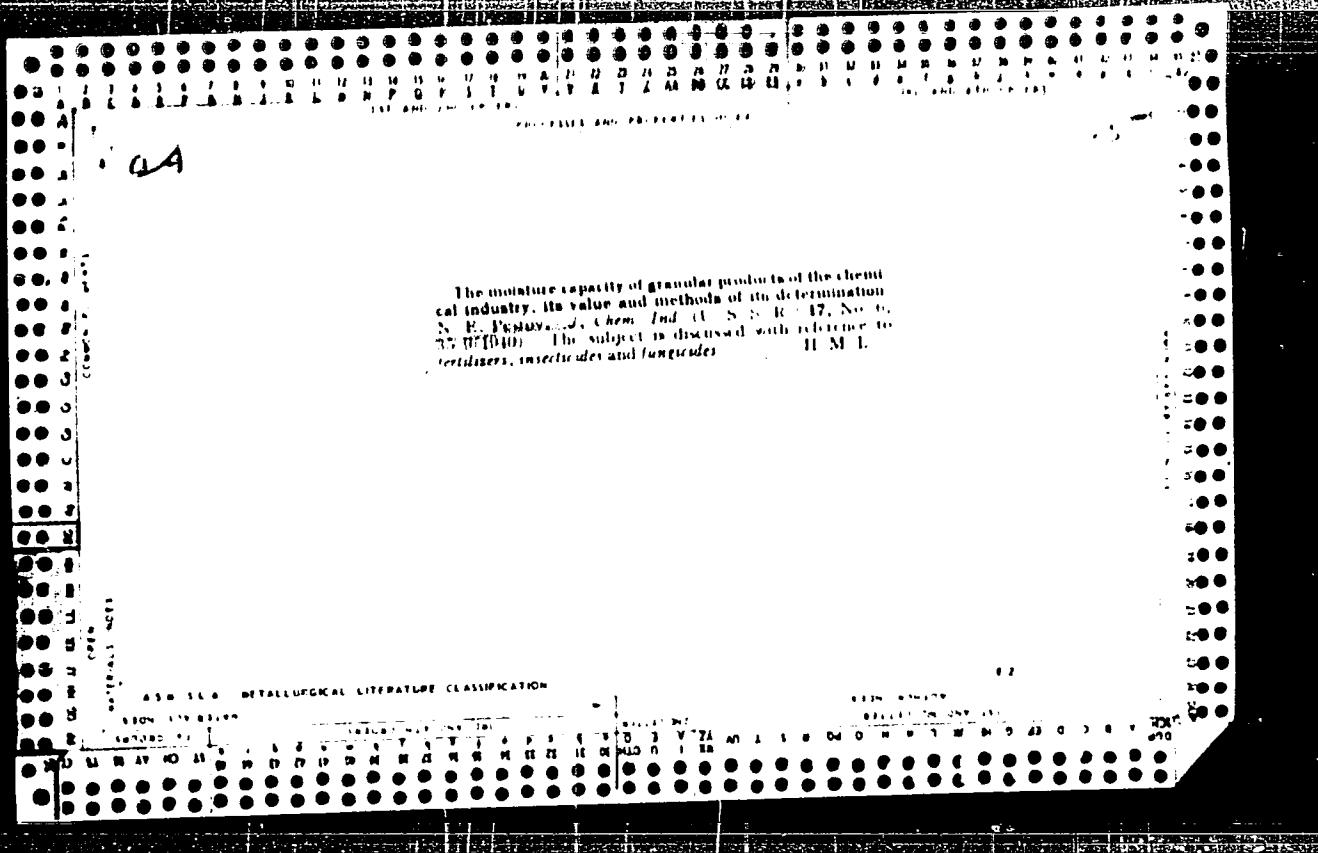
The physical and physical chemical properties of fertilizers. N. E. Pestov. Nauch. Inst. Udobreniyim i Tiektofertilizatoram SSSR. Samokov 1919 39, 02 3; Khim. Referat. Zhur 1940, No 6, 89. -App. for detg the hardness of the stored fertilizers under plant and lab. conditions were constructed. The moisture-absorption capacities of fertilizers, their mech. compns., dusting tendencies and vol. wts. were detd. The vol. wts. were detd. for both the porous and compressed fertilizers. Equations for detg. the mean vol. wts. of fertilizers and ensilages are given.

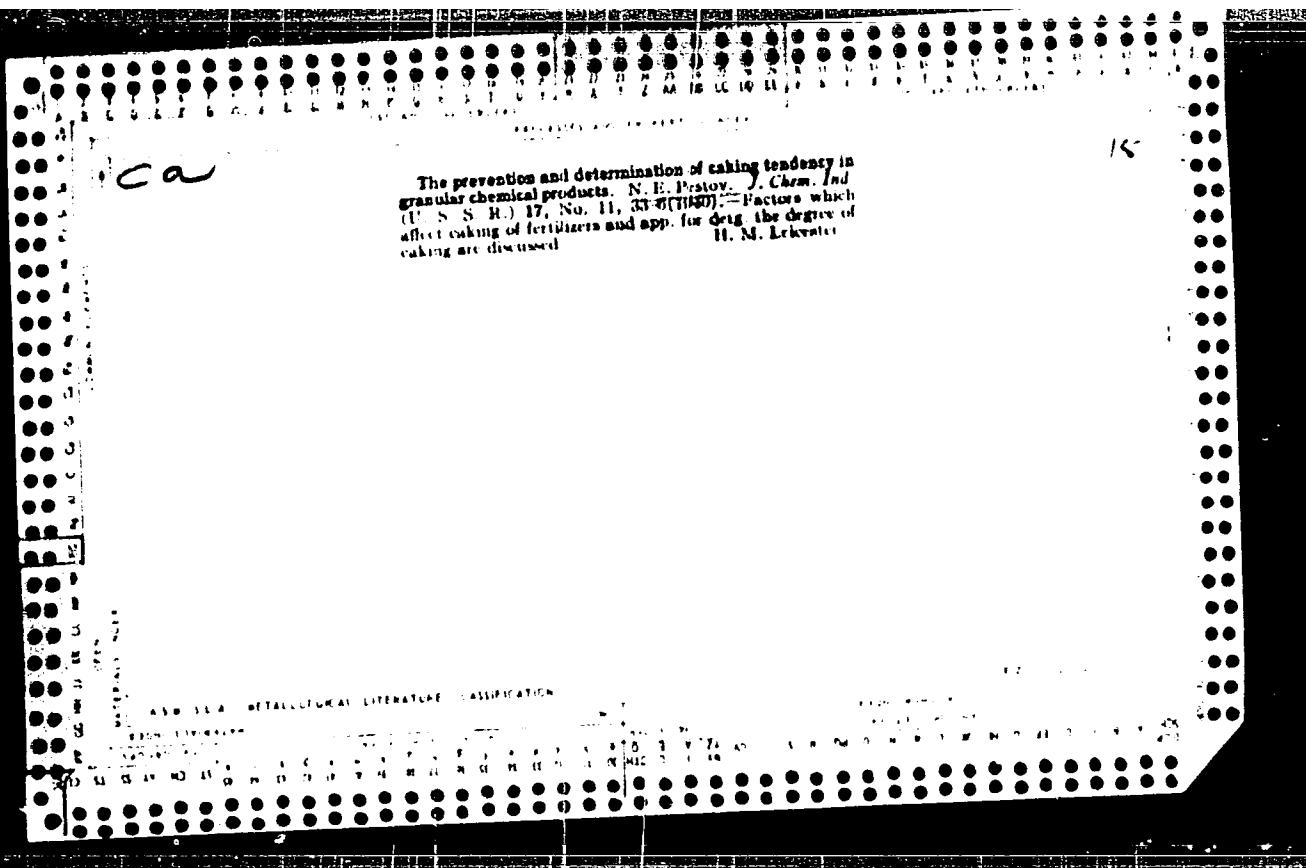
W R Henn

ASD-LLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Physicochemical properties of mixtures of ammonium nitrate and superphosphate. N. E. Peston and A. N. Mironova. *J. Chem. Ind. (U.S.S.R.)* 17, No. 2, 11-18 (1940).—Mixts. contg. N-Pb's in the ratio 1:1 to which various fillers are added are studied for free acidity, hygroscopicity, ease of sifting and tendency to cake. The best filler is limestone. In dry climates 10% Pb is enough, but in wet climates, 20% must be added. Phosphate, bone meal and dolomite can also be used, but these are not as satisfactory as limestone. H. M. Leicester

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0012402





PESTOV, N. YE.

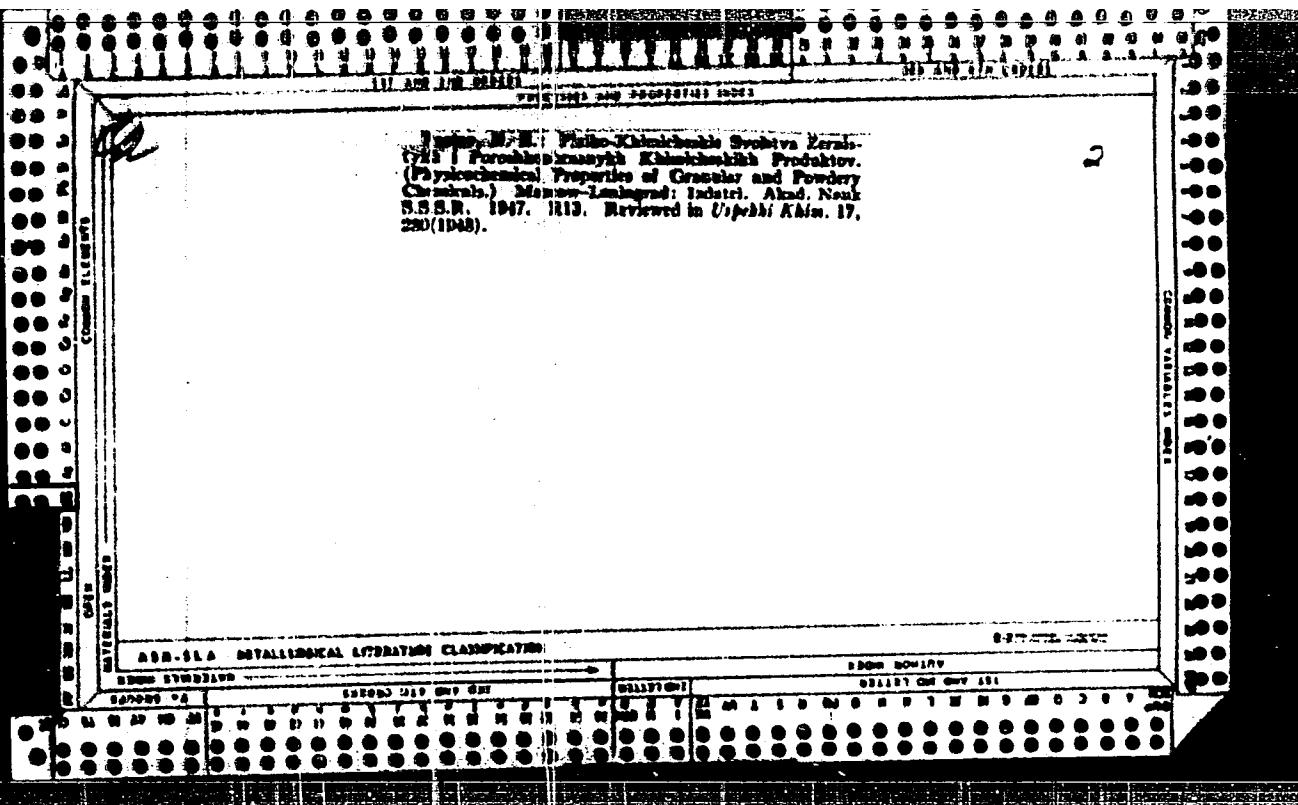
"The Angle of Flow or Rest of Fertilizers, either Freely Poured Out or under Pressure."
N. Ye. Pestov, A. N. Mironova, Zhur Khim Prom XVIII, no 10, pp 19-22 (1941)
(SEE: Inst. Insect/Fung. in Yu. V. Sazonov)

SO: U-237/49, 8 April 1949

PASTOV, N. YE.

"Characteristic Physical and Physiochemical Properties of Fertilizers," N. Ye. Pestov,
Zhur Khim Prom XVIII, No 23-4, pp 22-5 (1941) (SEE: Inst. Insect/Fung. in Ya. V.
Samoylov)

SO: U-237/49, 8 April 1949



PESTOV, N.Ye., professor, doktor khimicheskikh nauk.

Some special cases in the method of determining hygroscopicity.
Khim.prom.no.1:43-45 Ja-P '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-ekonomiceskiy institut im. S.Ordzhonokidze.
(Hygroscopicity)

PESTOV, N.E.

Demineralized phosphates from apatite concentrates and Vyatka phosphates. A. I. Sheremet'evskii, N. E. Pestrova, and S. A. Kremer. *Izdatel'stvo po Prikladnoi Nauke Akad. Nauk S.S.R., Odzor Khim. Nauk* 1955, 207-12. - The addn. of 2-3% SiO₂ followed by a treatment with steam at 1370-400° completely removed F from apatite. As a result approx. 74% P₂O₅ could be changed into a complex sol. in 2% citric acid. By a similar treatment of phosphates from the Vyatka region 90% of F was removed without significant formation of the sol. complex. The significance of these observations is discussed in the light of fertilizer manufg. from raw materials of various geographical regions.
A. P. Kolobov

(2)

GEL'DERMAN, L.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUSTOV, A.M., inzh.; PESTOV, V.S., inzh.

Rolling sheets of shaped section. Metallurgija 2:153-164 '59.
(MIRA 14:3)

(Rolling (Metalwork))

VOLKOV, P.P., inzh.-polkovnik; SHTEYNFEL'D, M.B., inzh.-podpolkovnik;
PESTOV, S.A., inzh.-podpolkovnik; KOLESOV, S.V., red.; KONOVALOVA,
Ye.K., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory wor on electric engineering and electric power supply]
Laboratornye raboty po elektrrotekhnike i elektropitaniiu. [By] P.P.
Volkov; M.B.Shtainfeld, S.A.Pestov. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1962. 247 p.
(MIRA 15:6)

(Electric laboratories)

P. I. M. 16
PESTOV, S. N., inzh.

Depth indicator for grab buckets used in cleaning trash racks.
Elek.sta. 29 no.1:74-75 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Hydroelectric power stations--Equipment and supplies)
(Excavating machinery--Equipment and supplies)

8(6), 14(6)

SOV/98-59-7-13/22

AUTHOR:

Postov, S.N., Engineer

TITLE:

The Causes of the Erosion of the Lower-Water Fortifications of the Spillway Dam on the Gor'kiy GES

PERIODICAL:

Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1959, Nr 7, pp 53 - 55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This is a reader's reply to an article by I.I. Tarai-movich, published in this journal 2 years ago, and criticizes the reasons then given for the erosion of the Gor'kiy GES spillway dam, claiming that the data supplied had not been subjected to a thorough check. The author expounds his reasons as follows: the initial closing of the dam ducts for the purposes of concreting the spillway is usually followed by a drop in the level of the lower water. This drop was limited in the case of the Gor'kiy GES to allow for navigability. The rate at which the reservoir filled up at the first stage was faster than expected and left unsufficient time for the construction of even 1 spillway duct. The dam ducts thus proved incapable of discharging 1,200m³/sec into the lower water, particularly since only 2-3 ducts were functioning by

Card 1/3

SOV/98-59-7-13/22

The Causes of the Erosion of the Lower-Water Fortifications of the Spillway Dam on the Gor'kiy GES

the final stages. The author stresses that such factors should have been taken into consideration at the planning stage. The design did not allow, either, for all the duct gates to be regulated down to a height of 1m, 6 of them being fixed at 5m or higher. The main overflow was naturally not directed through the left-bank ducts, and 2 left-bank and 2 central ducts were taken as the regulating points, although this method was not the best, no other system being provided for. Fig 1 shows a graph of the figures for the closing of various flood-gates in the dam at the time when the level of the upper water was growing fastest, viz., 25 cm an hour. The level of the lower water was more or less constant, but the varying pressure changed the nature of the water discharged from the ducts; 2 rows of dampers had little effect on the rate of flow. The main outflow was being discharged through ducts 6 and 8, being joined by the minor outflow from ducts 2 and 4, and the combined force washed

Card 2/3

SOV/98-59-7-13/22

The Causes of the Erosion of the Lower-Water Fortifications of the Spillway Dam on the Gor'kiy GES

away a regulator, rubblestone, a brushwood and gravel matress, and worked into the sandy bottom, eroding the flexible apron plates. The erosive action was so far advanced that when duct 6 was closed the stream from the others continued to unite and undermine the foundation (Fig 1). The author contends that all this should have been taken into consideration as a possible occurrence at the time of the dam's minimum discharge capacity. The conclusions to be drawn from this explanation of the erroneousness of the original data are then briefly summed up: the main reason for the failure lay in faulty design, and any repairs or fortifications would have to be permanent, even if expensive, due to the likelihood of repetition. There is 1 photograph and 1 graph.

Card 3/3

PESTOV, S.S.; SABLIN, P.M.

Improving the process of obtaining sodium selenite from
selenium-containing soda. TSvet.met. 38 no.10:88-89 0
'65. (MIRA 18:12)

32-1-34/55

AUTHOR:

Pestov, V.G.

TITLE:

The Experimental Determination of the Dynamic Stress on the Teeth
of Cylindrical Straight-Toothed Wheels (Eksperimental'noye
opredeleniye dinamicheskikh nagruzok na zub'yakh tsilindrcheskikh
pryamozubykh koles).

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 1, pp. 85-88 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In this paper the endeavor is made to determine the influence exercised by the viscosity of lubricating oil upon the dynamic stresses of the gear tooth system. For this purpose a testing device is recommended here, which is described as follows: Two pairs of gears, which are mounted in two closed cases, which are filled with oil, are arranged in such a manner that the gear wheels of these two pairs are vertical to one another. By means of a hot water heating plant the temperature of the oil can be regulated. The upper gears of both pairs are mounted on a common shaft which consists of three parts and has two elastic couplings, which is intended to warrant a uniformity of stress brought to bear upon the gears. The two lower gears are also on a common axis and are also mounted upon two short shaft sections and are connected by one of the shaft

Card 1/3

The Experimental Determination of the Dynamic Stress
on the Teeth of Cylindrical Straight-Toothed Wheels

32-1-34/55

sections with two elastic couplings, with the difference, however that in this case a frictional stress device is mounted between the first and the middle shaft section, which consists of two disks with reciprocal radial gearing. The left disk is provided on the outside with a frictional breaking device. The middle part of the lower shaft consists of a thin iron rod which can be twisted ad lib. by turning the right disk, so that in this way the disk occupies its proper position. Each of the two disks have three holes for screw bolts, by means of which they are pressed together. For the purpose of measuring stress magnetic wire indicators are fastened on the front side of the teeth of the gears, which are connected with a magnetic measuring device. The measuring device consists of 1 amplifier, 1 electron oscillograph, 1 loop oscillograph and 1 contact breaker. On the strength of the results obtained it was found that the viscosity properties of the oil used for the gears exercise a considerable influence upon the dynamic stress of these gears in that with increased viscosity of the oil the dynamic stress brought to bear upon the teeth of the pairs of

Card 2/3

The Experimental Determination of the Dynamic Stress
on the Teeth of Cylindrical Straight-Toothed Wheels

32-1-34/55

gears is reduced. There are 4 figures, and 4 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute imeni V. I. Lenin (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. V.I. Lenina).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3 1. Gears-Teeth-Test methods 2. Gears-Teeth-Test results
 3. Gears-Teeth-Theory

Pestov V. S.

<p>Metallurgy, Soviet series, No. 2 (Metallurgia), collection of articles, No. 21, Institute, Saratov, 1959, 320 p., 2,500 copies printed.</p> <p>Bor. E.I., G.I. Kostylev. Conditions of Technical Sciences; Eds.: V.I. Grishin and N.P. Golikova; Trub. E.I.: V.I. Prokof'ev.</p> <p>NOTICE: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel at enterprises, plants and at research and educational institutions. It may also be used by students taking courses in advanced metallurgy.</p> <p>CONTENTS: The articles present the following materials: original data on the production of steel in open-hearth, electric, and vacuum arc furnaces; information on the rolling of a wide range of metallic structures along the entire results of an investigation of heat metal and scrap from large factories; and problems of measuring the temperature of blast metal and scrap. Comparative analysis of production processes is included, and practical recommendations are given on metallurgical problems. No generalities are mentioned. Most of the articles are accompanied by references.</p>	<p>Glushko, G.M. Conditions of Technical Sciences. Effect of the Steel-rolling Process on the Quality of Bessemer Electrode Steel. 50</p> <p>Ashley, J.H., Prokeson, and L.H. Glavin. Tests of Impurity Metal with Copper Based on the Results of Process Control by the Ultrasonic Method. 61</p> <p>Baranov, I.A. Measurement Accuracy of Measurements for Setting Standards for the Temperature of Hot Rolling. 67</p> <p>Baranov, I.A. and N.M. Romashov. Application of the Kinetic Method of Process Control for Monitoring the Temperature of Liquid Steel. 115</p> <p>Baranov, I.A., Borodkin. The Possibility of Measuring the Temperature of Liquid Steel and Prod. Test by a Selected Low-temperature Thermocouple. 126</p> <p>Borodkin, P.I. and N.S. Romashov. Positive Selection of Deputies in Steel Plants. 136</p> <p>Bel'skiy, D.V., Borodkin. Irrigation of Alloying Elements Within the Context of Liquid Oxygen Utilization in Structural Steel. 145</p> <p>Bel'skiy, D.V. Conditions of Technical Sciences. A.M. Esterov, Editor-in-Chief. Moscow, Bel'skiy. Rolling Roads or Irregular Ones? Section. 155</p> <p>Bel'skiy, D.V. Problems in Rolling With Grooved Rolls. 162</p> <p>Bel'skiy, D.V. Problems in Rolling With Smooth Rolls. 169</p> <p>Bel'skiy, D.V. Production of Castings of Large Diameter Along the Kuzbass. 176</p> <p>Bel'skiy, D.V. Conditions of Technical Sciences. Blistering Process. 188</p> <p>Bel'skiy, D.V. and Yu.P. Slobodchikov. Methods of Determining the Average Rolling Number in Rolling With Grooved Rolls. 195</p> <p>Bel'skiy, D.V. and Yu.P. Slobodchikov. Production of Castings of Large Diameter Along the Kuzbass. 202</p> <p>Bel'skiy, D.V. and Yu.P. Slobodchikov. Some Process Problems in the Production of Titanium in Vacuum Arc Furnaces. 208</p> <p>Bel'skiy, D.V. and V.D. Moshkov. Methods of Making Additions Alloy for Titanium Alloys. 212</p> <p>Bel'skiy, D.V. Conditions of Technical Sciences. Rolling of Titanium Alloys. 219</p> <p>Bel'skiy, D.V. Conditions of Technical Sciences. Rolling of Titanium Alloys. 226</p> <p>Bel'skiy, D.V., G.I. Kostylev, and Yu.P. Slobodchikov. Production of Castings of Large Diameter Along the Kuzbass. 232</p> <p>Bel'skiy, D.V., Kostylev, and Yu.P. Slobodchikov. Possibility of Using Casting Titanium Spikes. 238</p> <p>AVIATION: Survey of Congress. 244</p>
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PESTOV, V.S., inzh.

Theoretical determination of the mean rolling diameter in rolling
in grooves. Metallurgiia 2:164-175 '59. (MIRA 14:3)
(Rolling(Metalwork))

PESTOV, V.S., inzh.

Determining the coefficient of draft in the rolling of strip
with an irregular reduction in width. Metallurgia 2:176-187 '59..
(Rolling(Metalwork))

PESTOV, Yu.K., starshiy prepodavatel'

Problem concerning the synthesis of impulse-type servo systems.
Izv. LETI 57 no.39:98-104 '59. (MIRA 15:10)
(Servomechanisms) (Pulse techniques (Electronics))

VASIL'YEVA, Valentina Petrovna; GORSKIY, Aleksandr Ivanovich;
KAZARINOV, Yuriy Mikhaylovich; KOLOMENSKIY, Yuriy
Aleksandrovich; KRAYCHIK, Aron Borisovich; KUDRYAVTSEV,
Dmitriy Vasil'yevich; MARMUZOV, Grigoriy Vasil'yevich;
PESTOV, Yuriy Konstantinovich; TOLOKONNIKOV, Sergey
Vasil'yevich; TOLSTYAKOV, Vladimir Sergeyevich;
ZHEREBTSOV, I.P., red.; SOBOLEVA, Ye.M., tekhn. red.

[Design of radio pulse system components] Raschet elementov
impul'snykh radiotekhnicheskikh ustroistv [By] V.P.Vasil'eva
i dr. Pod red. I.U.M.Kazarinova. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat,
1963. 429 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Radio) (Pulse techniques (Electronics))

L 25793-66 EWT(m) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6016377

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/006/0502/0505

AUTHOR: Auslender, V. L.; Blinov, G. A.; Budker, G. I.; Karliner, M. M.; Kieeley,
A. V.; Livshits, A. A.; Mishnev, S. I.; Naumov, A. A.; Panasyuk, V. S.; Pestov, Yu. N.;
Sidorov, V. A.; Sil'vestrov, G. I.; Skrinskiy, A. N.; Khabakhnashev, A. G.;
Shekhtman, I. A.

56

B

ORG: none

TITLE: Status report on the VEPP-2 positron-electron storage ring

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 6, 1965, 502-505

TOPIC TAGS: electron positron pair, electron interaction, synchrotron, electron
scattering, luminescence, betatron/B-3M synchrotron

ABSTRACT: The VEPP-2 was designed for electron-positron interaction experiments at
energies of 2 X 700 Mev. as reported in the "Proceedings of the International
Conference on Accelerators", Dubna, 1963. Work accomplished in the two years
following that conference includes the following: start-up of the synchrotron 19
injector, accumulation of large electron currents in the storage ring, study of
instability related to the interaction of the beam with the resonator, and the
accumulation of positrons. At present the VEPP-2 is being used to study the
interaction of two beams and to measure the luminescence from the small-angle
positron-electron scattering. An over-all schematic diagram of the VEPP-2 is shown,
including its connection to a E-3M synchrotron. The latter operates in light-duty
mode at 200 Mev, and its 100 ma output pulse is shorter than 20 nsec. Its energy
scattering is less than 2% and pulse repetition frequency is about 3 cycles. The
storage ring is a weakly focussing racetrack with four identical rectilinear seg-
ments 60 cm long. The equilibrium orbit radius is 150 cm and the aperture is

Z-

Card 1/2

L 25793-56

ACC NR: AP6016377

8 X 14 cm. One segment of the ring is the experimental working section; the opposite section is a resonator; the remaining two are used to inject electrons and positrons. The experiments made and the operation of the equipment are described in detail. It is noted with interest that when betatron oscillations are excited by individual inflector pulses, most of the initial oscillation amplitude decays in a time interval much shorter than the natural radiation decay time. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JPRS] 0.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 001

Cord 2/2 CC

L 05821-67 EWT(m) IJP(c) OD
ACC NRI AT6031468

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0001/0012

AUTHOR: Auslender, V. L.; Elinov, G. A.; Budker, G. I.; Karliner, M. M.;
Kiselev, A. V.; Livshite, A. A.; Mishnev, S. I.; Naumov, A. A.; Panasyuk, V. S.;
Pestov, Yu. P.; Sidorov, V. A.; Sil'vestrov, G. I.; Skrinskiy, A. N.; Khabakhpashev, A. G.; Shekhtman, I. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Present state of research on the VEPP-2 electron-positron ring

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut yadernoy fiziki. Doklady, 1965.
Sostoyaniye rabot na pozitron-elektronnom nakopitele VEPP-2, 1-12

TOPIC TAGS: electron, positron, electron positron storage ring, electron beam
/B-3M synchrotron, VEPP-2.electron-positron, steradian

ABSTRACT: The VEPP-2 electron-positron storage ring was designed for experiments on the interaction of positrons and electrons with an energy of up to 2×700 Mev. It is basically a special type of B-3M synchrotron, and is equipped with an exterior injector, a high-vacuum storage track, a single thread system to extract the electron beam from the accelerator and insert it into the storage ring.

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B+1

L 05821-67

ACC NR: AT6031468

It has electron-optic channels and a converter to transform an electron beam into a positron beam. It now works at an energy of 200 Mev. Basic studies of the process of insertion into the storage ring were made at an energy of 100 Mev. A detailed description is given of the installation and storage of electrons and positrons. A system of spark chambers, comprising a 2 x 0.7 solid angle steradian close to the vertical direction, was prepared for experiments on the interaction of positrons and electrons. Efforts are now being made to increase the accumulation speed of positrons. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 001/

kh

Cord 2/2

PESTOVA, I. N.

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SO: Letopsi' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 39, Moskva, 1949

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i embr. 30 no.3:28-31 My-Je '53. (MIRA 6:6)

1. Iz kafedry gistolologii Molotovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.

(SPLEEN, effect of excision,
on hemopoiesis in teleosts)

(HEMOPOIESIS, physiology,
eff. of splenectomy in teleosts)

(FISH,
eff. of splenectomy on hemopoiesis in teleosts)

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Hemopoietic capacity of the vascular endothelium in the ontogenesis
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(FISH,
hemopoietic funct. of vasc. endothelium in ontogenesis)

(HEMOPOIEISIS,
in fish., hemopoietic funct. of vasc. endothelium)

(BLOOD VESSELS,
endothelium, hemopoietic funct. in fish)

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USSR/ Medicine - Histology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 45/51

Authors : Pestova, I. M.

Title : Formation of erythrocytes in the early ontogenesis of osseous fish
in connection with the conditions of their development

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/1, 165-167, Mar 1, 1955

Abstract : Various osseous types of fish were investigated to determine what effect the condition of their development have on the formation of blood. Results obtained are listed. Three references: 2 USA and 1 French (1901-1935). Illustrations.

Institution : The Medical Institute, Moletov

Presented by : Academician N. N. Anichkov, December 13, 1954

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TIZDEL', A.R.; KARPYSHOV, Ye.S.; MOLOKOV, L.A.; KONYAROVA, L.P.;
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N.I.; BEILYY, L.D., doktor geol.-riner. nauk; BOROVAY, A.A.,
red.; GOTMAN, T.P., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

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(Caucasus, Northern--Water, Underground)
(Spectrum analysis)

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"The author is grateful to Prof. Dr. M. A. M. of Deptt. of Zoology, Musashino, on the growth and development of the brain in *Arthropoda*, *Crustacea* and *Ciliata* Alveolarians."

We take aneroids in repairs of airships and other machines.

ACC NR: AT6036530

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0120/0121

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, Ye. L.; Pestova, V. A.; Stepanov, V. G.; Shchorbakova, V. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Receiving and processing normal and condensed transmissions [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine hold in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966.]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Presloyki kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 120-121

TOPIC TAGS: space communications, bioastronautics, space medicine, man machine system

ABSTRACT: Operator working efficiency in a man-machine system depends on the method of presenting information to him. One type of information is the test report (emergency, informative, preventive, etc.,) issued by computer. To assure accuracy and speed of reception and processing, it is necessary that reports be as brief as possible. This requirement is necessitated by a search for means of increasing operator reliability as well as by the limited memory volume of a machine. Therefore, finding optimum means for linguistically truncating reports and their subsequent algorithmization is most essential for solving a number of information language problems.

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